

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

IMPRESSIONS OF A VISIT TO
THE SOVIET UNION

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1986

Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, I have just returned from a visit to the Soviet Union where I met with high level United States and Soviet officials to discuss areas of mutual concern to our two nations. I was accompanied by six of my constituents from Cherry Hill and Haddonfield, NJ, on a visit that proved to be both memorable and informative. I wanted to extend my appreciation to Michael Varbalow, Alan Respler, Eugene Bass, Morton and Claire Jacobs, and Marcy Sanders for joining me on this trip and for their useful input during our stay in the Soviet Union.

In the coming weeks, I will be sharing my experiences with my constituents and my colleagues. However, I had the occasion to discuss my trip at a meeting of the Association of Trial Lawyers of America as I was being honored with an award for my work in the areas of environment and insurance. Although my meetings dealt with issues ranging from trade between the United States and the Soviet Union to tourism to energy and foreign policy, one of the most poignant aspects of my trip was the opportunity I had to meet with a number of Soviet refuseniks in Leningrad and Moscow and discuss with them the continuous infringement of their fundamental human rights. I wanted to direct the attention of my colleagues to my remarks before the Association of Trial Lawyers:

REMARKS OF REPRESENTATIVE JAMES J. FLORIO BEFORE THE ASSOCIATION OF TRIAL LAWYERS OF AMERICA

I wanted to thank you for presenting me with this award and for providing me the opportunity to join you today.

Only last night, I returned from a seven day trip to the Soviet Union. I had prepared remarks for this event before my trip. I intended to address the subject of government involvement in environmental law and insurance liability issues—areas which are very important to our society and to your organization. Your interest in these vital concerns is commendable and I hope to continue working with you in addressing these problems in the Congress. I will be giving a copy of my remarks in this area to your leadership and I hope that they will be able to distribute these remarks to you.

I do so in order to use my few minutes with you to focus on the events that I have experienced in the last seven days—events that make all else secondary in significance by comparison. This audience, by definition, is committed to the preservation of fundamental rights and I hope that you will benefit from and act upon the experiences I would like to share with you.

I made a visit to the Soviet Union on behalf of the effort to assist Soviet Jewish

"refuseniks"—a group of people that has been traditionally denied the rights that we, in this country, often take for granted. "Refuseniks" are those who seek to exercise the human rights guaranteed to them by international accord including the freedom of speech, the freedom of religion, the freedom of political thought and expression, and the freedom of movement and emigration. They are refused the right to emigrate and thereby call down upon themselves the full force and might of an oppressive system the likes of which we cannot imagine.

An application to emigrate immediately triggers the loss of jobs, pervasive surveillance, harassment which becomes commonplace, false criminal charges, trials of a sort, and imprisonment. All these abuses of the legal system we revere in this country are too frequent and deprivation and abuse are the norm. Without having experienced such a trip, it is almost impossible to comprehend the stealth and secrecy that this group must resort to in order to meet and worship according to their religion.

All of this abuse takes place because families seek to be reunited, because individuals seek medical treatment, because families and individuals seek to go elsewhere to conduct their lives and practice their religion in a way not possible in their homeland where, at best, they are shunned, and at worst, they are oppressed.

The preservation of human rights and the right of emigration are subjects of legal concern and therefore appropriate subjects of interest for organizations such as the Association of Trial Lawyers. More fundamentally, as citizens of this nation committed as we are to a system of values that stands in stark contrast to those experienced by the refuseniks, we should be morally concerned with the plight of the Soviet Jews and all other ethnic groups that suffer similar treatment in totalitarian regimes. I believe that all who know will care about this situation and hopefully assist in lifting the national and international level of awareness to this indefensible state of affairs. Lawyers more than most should have such a commitment.

I accept this honor bestowed upon me in recognition of the fact that the values I have expressed and have worked for in the Congress are shared by you. I leave you with hopeful anticipation that some of your formidable energies can be used to work on behalf of Soviet Jewry.

SOUTH AFRICAN MILITARY
AIRCRAFT DEVELOPMENTS

HON. MARK D. SILJANDER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1986

Mr. SILJANDER. Mr. Speaker, during the June debate concerning economic sanctions against South Africa, the issue regarding South Africa's willingness and capacity to isolate itself and continue its apartheid policy was contested. Recently, we have seen clear

signs that the South African Government is more than willing to go the course alone.

Yesterday morning's Washington Times article on South Africa's new supersonic aircraft, sheds light on the capabilities of the South African military to go it alone. I believe that this article offers strong evidence that the South African Government is capable of surviving sanctions.

Twenty years ago the free world imposed an arms embargo designed to pressure the South African Government. Those sanctions proved to be ineffective. Today, South Africa has the capability to manufacture its domestic military needs, and is now one of the world's largest arms exporters.

American influence in South Africa is already limited. Our corporate presence is our best possible resource for meaningful change. If economic sanctions are enacted, America's limited influence will end, and apartheid will be strengthened. Let's not let history repeat itself again.

[From the Washington Times, July 15, 1986]

S. AFRICA READY TO ROLL OUT HOMEMADE
SUPERSONIC JET

(By Peter Youngusband)

CAPE TOWN.—The South African Air Force is about to unveil its own home-designed-and-built supersonic jet fighter plane, which it claims is comparable to the best in the world, according to diplomatic sources here.

The aircraft, to be called the Cheetah, will replace South Africa's aging Mirage jet fighters and boost the white-ruled republic's already comfortable margin of air superiority in the region.

The Cheetah, classified by the South Africans as a New Technology Fighter (NTF), is said to be vastly superior to the 13-year-old MiG-23—the most advanced Soviet fighter that the Russians are willing to supply to their Marxist friends in black Africa.

Angola, locked in a war with Jonas Savimbi's anti-communist resistance forces, received a delivery of 26 MiG-23s earlier this year and is now believed to have more than 50 of the jets, in addition to 48 older MiG-21s. According to Jane's Defense Weekly, the Luanda government is "the biggest Central African user of MiG-23s and the number of aircraft it has is out of all proportion to its needs."

Mozambique, also besieged by anti-communist insurgents, has only MiG-17s in its Soviet-supplied arsenal, and the other black "confrontation states" have negligible air power.

The South African Defense Force began worrying some five years ago about replacing its Mirages because of the worldwide arms embargo against the republic.

When it became clear that there was going to be no way around the boycott and that not even Israel—the country which supplied the Mirages—was going to be able to provide assistance, a decision was made to develop a new fighter locally.

Work has proceeded on the project secretly for two years. The plane has been pro-

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

duced by the Atlas Aircraft Company, which already makes two models of the Impala jet—a trainer and a tactical fighter-bomber for close support of ground troops—based on the design of the Italian Macchi.

The Cheetah is an air superiority fighter, meaning that it is designed purely as a fighter aircraft with the object of establishing air superiority in any war situation.

No technical data is yet available, but it is likely that the aircraft frame and engine would be totally of local design and manufacture with some degree of importation or copying of avionics such as computerized firing and navigational systems.

According to the Institute of Strategic Studies, South Africa at present possesses 356 combat aircraft—the nucleus being one squadron of 20 Mirage F1s and a squadron of 12 Mirage 111s. The Mirage 111s are fighter-bombers (ground attack aircraft) and are supported in this role by Impalas armed with rockets and cannon, as well as a variety of helicopter gunships.

The expected unveiling of the Cheetah, at a time when foreign governments are coming under increasing pressure to impose worldwide economic sanctions against South Africa, is highly significant.

It proves South Africa's fast-growing industrial independence and is a clear indicator of the sort of resistance the country is capable of putting up to sanctions.

The South African arms industry is very much a case in point. Before the arms embargo was imposed 20 years ago, South Africa bought all its military needs from overseas suppliers.

Forced by the embargo to manufacture armaments locally, South Africa now supplies nearly all its own military needs—and has become the world's 10th largest arms exporter to countries in Africa, South America and the Far East. The arms industry has become a valuable earner of foreign exchange.

First produced were light armaments—automatic rifles and machine guns—and all ammunition needs, including grenades and aircraft bombs.

During forays into Angola in the late 1970s, the South African army captured a Soviet mobile multirocket launcher—the famed "Stalin Organ"—and produced an improved version.

Prototypes were obtained secretly of NATO's top artillery piece from the Canadian factory that produced the 155mm howitzer, which enabled the production here of the South African G5, capable of firing a neutron warhead with a range in excess of 25 miles.

South Africa also manufactures its own fast missile-carrying coastal patrol vessels, a copy of the Israeli "Reshef," armed with Scorpion" missiles, copies of the Israeli "Gabriel."

Earlier this year, the South Africans unveiled their home-designed-and-built helicopter gunship called the Alfa, which impressed arms buyers at a munitions trade fair in Chile.

The South African army has also modified the French Panhard armored car, adapting it for bush warfare as the "Ratel." The highly versatile vehicle armed with cannons and machine guns has been exported with the boast that it is "combat tested," both against SWAPO guerrillas in Namibia and against Cuban and Angolan forces.

ANTI-AMERICANISM GROWS NEW ROOTS

HON. JIM COURTER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1986

Mr. COURTER. Mr. Speaker, in the following article, Joseph Godson explains the return of an anti-American spirit in some parts of Europe. Of course this is not equally true over the whole continent—France, for instance, has been seized by a powerful pro-American impulse in the last few years.

Americans have difficulty understanding European ambiguity about our Nation and our foreign policies. In my opinion, the most effective way to minimize European anti-Americanism is for us to demonstrate clear support for democracies everywhere in the world, and a consistent opposition to Soviet adventurism everywhere in the world. There is little reason for pessimism. Europe was the home of the first philosophers of freedom. Given a clear alternative between liberty and tyranny, there is no question where Europeans, like people everywhere, will turn.

[From the New York Times, June 11, 1986]

ANTI-AMERICANISM GROWS NEW ROOTS

(By Joseph Godson)

LONDON.—Widespread European criticism of President Reagan's announcement that the United States may no longer comply with the second strategic arms limitation accord has brought into focus the increasingly common European view that American society is violent, chaotic, crime-ridden and, under President Reagan, hell-bent on the use of force.

Many European critics of America call themselves liberals. But what underlies their attitude, known as neoanti-Americanism, is in fact a repudiation of liberal democratic capitalism and most of its values.

United States officialdom must handle this phenomenon with care and tact. How America deals with this challenge will be a test of its superpower status. How its friends and allies respond to it in their own countries will be a test of their maturity.

The assault on American values is especially troubling because it comes at a time when a new generation is about to assume the leadership of Western Europe—a changing of the guard that will have important implications in the 1990's and beyond. The European peace movement, which is largely dominated by young people and motivated by deep suspicion of America, provides a kind of window on the coming changes.

Postwar Europeans have matured under circumstances of affluence and political stability. They do not remember the postwar reconstruction or the first, most difficult days of the cold war; they have at best only a vague memory of the building of the Berlin Wall. They came of age during a period of détente, and their views of Soviet society have been colored by Leonid I. Brezhnev and Mikhail S. Gorbachev rather than Stalin. For them, America does not connote the Marshall Plan, the Berlin airlift or even John F. Kennedy, but rather the Vietnam War and the installation of Pershing and cruise missiles. The rifts opened by the debate over those deployments are deep and enduring.

Earlier bouts of European anti-Americanism were rooted mainly in resentment of

what was seen as American hegemony. The current strain, on the other hand, reflects fear rather than resentment—fear generated by apocalyptic visions of nuclear disaster. Many Europeans are also frustrated by their inability to control their own destiny in the nuclear era—an exasperation that is probably here to stay, regardless of any change in the occupancy of the White House.

Most troubling of all, however, are those Europeans who equate American power with that of the Soviet Union. It is a view best expressed by the pernicious formulation of Neil Kinnock, the leader of the British Labor Party, that "the two countries pose an equal threat to world peace." This may not exactly reflect pro-Sovietism, but far too many Europeans are now inclined to say that, if it is American, it must be suspect.

Americans should, however, remember that Europeans have always viewed Russia rather differently than we do: the sheer propinquity of the Soviet Union inevitably softens Europeans' attitudes. Yet few people in Europe have any liking for the Soviet system. The Chernobyl nuclear disaster was informative in this respect. In Europe, as in America, Moscow's handling of the catastrophe showed the inefficiency of the Soviet system and the implausibility of Mr. Gorbachev's claim to be making radical changes in that system.

That is the good news. The bad news is that things may get worse after the next round of national elections in Europe. In the next year or so, Labor may come to power in Britain and the Social Democrats may win in West Germany. The Labor Party almost certainly, and perhaps the Social Democrats, too, would require the removal of cruise and Pershing missiles from their territories—decisions that could have devastating effects for the alliance. Americans must not, however, announce that they do not wish Labor or the Social Democrats to win—for this would almost certainly help both parties at the polls.

What, then, can Americans do? Alas, not very much. The roots of the new anti-Americanism run deep and have little to do with anything that we actually do in the world. What's needed on both sides is sensitivity. That is our only hope for preventing the trouble from getting worse and doing us all needless damage.

SMOKELESS TOBACCO

HON. THOMAS J. BLILEY, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1986

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, earlier this year the Congress passed and the President signed the "Comprehensive Smokeless Tobacco and Health Education Act of 1985." One of the goals of this legislation was to discourage the use of smokeless tobacco products by minors.

Unfortunately, some manufacturers of bubble gum are attempting to market their product by imitating chewing tobacco. Recently, the smokeless tobacco industry shared their concern with me over the mixed messages this line of marketing may be sending to America's youth. A product meant for chil-

dren is being promoted through imitating a product meant specifically for adults.

The smokeless tobacco industry has consistently maintained that it does not promote its product for use by children under 18. I want to take this opportunity to include in the RECORD a copy of a letter which I recently received from the Smokeless Tobacco Council on this very subject.

SMOKELESS TOBACCO COUNCIL, INC.,
June 30, 1986

HON. THOMAS J. BLILEY, JR.
United States House of Representatives
Washington, DC

DEAR TOM: It has come to our attention that some manufacturers of bubble gum are attempting to market their product through direct imitation of chewing tobacco.

Caricatures of major league baseball pitchers adorn soft-pouch packages of bubble gum. The pouches display hard-sell messages to "kids and coaches," urging them to purchase the bubble gum, save the pouches and receive trade-in value on expensive athletic equipment.

The smokeless tobacco industry is deeply concerned about the mixed messages this line of marketing may be sending to America's youth. Bubble gum, a product primarily for the enjoyment of children, is being promoted in the guise of a product meant specifically for adults.

At a time when questions have been raised about the way in which the smokeless tobacco industry promotes its products, it is appropriate to reiterate our industry's concerns about the purchase of chewing tobacco and snuff by individuals 18 years of age and under.

Smokeless tobacco products are meant for adults only. The industry's voluntarily developed and adopted "Advertising and Sampling Code" reflects this intention. Our public service advertising delivers a clear and direct message.

Last year, our television public service announcement, distributed to more than 300 television markets nationwide, opened with the imperative statement: "Smokeless tobacco is NOT for kids."

Extensive newspaper advertising space, purchased for a complementary ad called "Some Things are Still for Adults Only," presented a similar, straightforward perspective: smokeless tobacco, a product that has been bought by Americans for more than 300 years, should be reserved for adults.

Our industry's education campaign is aimed toward smokeless tobacco users and the general public. Last year, more than 100,000 point-of-sale "Adults Only" notices were distributed to retail outlets in every state of the union.

The men and women who cultivate, manufacture, market, distribute, sell and purchase smokeless tobacco products are justifiably proud of their long record of responsible cultural and economic contribution to American life. The smokeless tobacco industry, one of America's oldest industries, does not condone the marketing of candy products imitative of smokeless tobacco products meant specifically for adults.

Because of your continued interest in the tobacco industry, we have taken this oppor-

tunity to make our position on this matter abundantly clear.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL J. KERRIGAN,
President.

THERE THEY GO AGAIN

HON. WM. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1986

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to a statement made by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze yesterday in London.

In a typical display of disinformation, the Foreign Minister announced that the United States and the Soviet Union had agreed "to resume negotiations, to resume talks in Geneva on banning nuclear tests."

As it turned out, nothing could be further from the truth. In actuality, the Soviet Union had simply agreed to the United States' longstanding request to discuss verification problems with respect to the unratified Threshold Test Ban Treaty and the Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty. But rather than admit that they had finally decided to address the administration's compliance concerns with regard to these two treaties, the Soviet Foreign Minister apparently felt that some propoganda gains could be garnered by misrepresenting the nature of these meetings. Is there any wonder that the American people find Soviet credibility in the arms control area to be minimal at best?

For those of my colleagues who are interested in knowing exactly what was agreed to, the following White House press statement will help to set the record straight.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY,
July 16, 1986.

STATEMENT BY THE DEPUTY PRESS SECRETARY

The United States and the Soviet Union have agreed to have experts meet shortly to discuss issues related to nuclear testing. We have further agreed to begin these discussions without preconditions.

The U.S. has long sought a meeting with the Soviets to present our concerns about the verification provisions of the Threshold Test Ban Treaty (TTBT) and the Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty (PNET). These treaties were signed in the 1970's, but they have not been ratified. The U.S. determined in the early 1980's that U.S. ratification could not be considered until verification improvements were made and U.S. compliance concerns were answered. We have made repeated offers to the Soviet government to present our ideas for improvements that would allow us to move forward on ratification of these treaties.

This upcoming meeting of experts will allow the U.S. to present its ideas and concerns to the Soviets—and to hear Soviet concerns. The U.S. will be ready to present and discuss our views on verification improvements in existing agreements which we believe are needed and achievable at this time. We hope the Soviets will be prepared to join in a constructive dialogue.

HOUSTONIAN DE MENIL GIVEN MEDAL OF ARTS

HON. MICKEY LELAND

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1986

Mr. LELAND. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate one of my constituents and a dear friend, Dominique de Menil, on being awarded the National Medal of Arts by President Reagan earlier this week. The National Medal of Arts is a recognition of the contributions to the excellence and support of the arts in the United States of people such as Dominique de Menil and the other award recipients.

In the 1930's, Mrs. de Menil began her career as an arts patron by giving Max Ernst his first one-man show. Dominique and her late husband, John, played a great role in the renaissance of arts institutes in Houston. They worked on behalf of the Houston Museum of Fine Arts, the University of St. Thomas, and Rice University; built the Rothko Chapel in Houston; and organized numerous art exhibits in both the United States and Europe.

I have submitted into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD two articles from the Houston Post which further details the contributions of Dominique de Menil and I recommend these to my colleagues.

[From the Houston Post, July 15, 1986]

HOUSTONIAN DE MENIL GIVEN MEDAL OF ARTS

(By Kathy Lewis)

WASHINGTON.—President Reagan awarded the National Medal of Arts to 12 Americans Monday including Houston arts patron Dominique de Menil during a ceremony at the White House.

In making the awards, Reagan said, "We celebrate 12 rich contributions to the American arts and, in a wider sense, we celebrate America itself."

Speaking after the awards luncheon in the East Room, Reagan recalled how early Americans had turned to Europe for culture.

"In our own time, we have seen the rise of superb regional orchestras, ballet and opera companies and the coming of age of fine museums throughout the country," Reagan said.

He also heralded the emergence of cities like Los Angeles and New York as "art capitals of world importance."

"So it is that in matters of culture today that Americans look not so much to the old world as to the new, to America itself."

Immediately after the White House tribute, de Menil flew to Houston to be the honoree at L'Alliance Francaise de Houston's Bastille Day party. Mayor Kathy Whitmire proclaimed Monday Dominique de Menil Day.

This was but the second year for the National Medal of Arts awards to artists and patrons of the arts.

The awards to artists were bestowed upon singer Marian Anderson, composer Aaron Copland, painter Willem de Kooning, author Eudora Welty, film director Frank Capra, choreographer Agnes De Mille, actress Eva Le Gallienne, philosopher Lewis Mumford and folklorist Alan Lomax.

Lomax was born in Austin, but lives and works in New York where he is a resident scholar at Columbia University. He is cred-

ited with introducing Burl Ives, Pete Seeger and Woody Guthrie to a national audience via his CBS Radio series on folk music during the 1930s and 1940s.

"I'm delighted that the government and general public have given recognition to the oral tradition, which is where all art comes from," Lomax said afterward.

"You can have your symphonies and operas but everything in the end goes back to folklore, folk music—the fantasy of humanity."

The three arts patrons recognized were de Menil, Seymour Knox, founder of the Albright Knox Gallery in Buffalo, and the Exxon Corp., for its support of the arts, including sponsorship of the Great Performances series on public television.

Many of those honored were in their 80s and were unable to attend the ceremony.

First lady Nancy Reagan delivered brief tributes to each honoree. She praised Anderson, 84, for paving the way for all black performers by breaking the color barriers on concert stages with her debut in 1955 the New York Metropolitan Opera.

Of de Menil, Mrs. Reagan said, "she began her career as a bold patron in the 1930s by giving Max Ernst his first one-man show."

"She has played a primary role in the renaissance of arts institutes in Houston where a new museum will soon house the world-acclaimed collection of Dominique de Menil and her late husband, John," she added.

The Menil Collection is scheduled to open next spring in Houston.

De Menil, who came to the United States in 1941 from France, also was praised for her work with the Houston Museum of Fine Arts, the University of St. Thomas and Rice University as well as for building the Rothko Chapel and organizing exhibitions in the United States and Europe.

Reagan said Monday he commended all of the winners for "crowning our nation's greatness with grace."

[From the Houston Post, July 8, 1986]

DE MENIL ONE OF 12 MEDAL OF ARTS WINNERS

(By Carl Cunningham)

Houston arts philanthropist Dominique de Menil is one of 12 American recipients of the 1986 National Medal of the Arts, to be awarded by President and Mrs. Reagan at a July 14 luncheon in the White House.

The medal was first awarded last year to outstanding American artists, individual and corporate arts patrons. De Menil 78, is one of two Texas recipients of the award. Folklorist-scholar Alan Loman, originally from Austin but now working in New York, is the other.

Others named to receive the award are: Seymour H. Knox, major patron of Albright-Knox Gallery, Buffalo, N.Y.; actress/author Eva Le Gallienne, Weston, Conn.; philosopher/literary critic Lewis Mumford, New York; author Eudora Welty, Jackson, Miss.; contralto Marian Anderson, Danbury, Conn.; film director Frank Capra, Beverly Hills, Calif.; composer Aaron Copland, Peekskill, N.Y.; painter Willem de Kooning, East Hampton, N.Y.; choreographer Agnes de Mille, New York; and Exxon corporation, corporate patron, New York.

De Menil was out of the country when the award was announced, but was reported to be "very pleased" and plans to attend the White House luncheon in her honor.

The National Medal of the Arts is the latest in a long list of awards de Menil has received. Her most recent award is the Legion of Honor, France's highest govern-

mental award, which the French Ambassador to the United States personally awarded her in Houston in May 1985. She also has received the French Order of Arts and Letters, France's highest award in the field of the arts.

A 40-year list of accomplishments cited in support of the award praised de Menil and her late husband, John de Menil, for building one of the great private art collections of the world, for sponsoring the first one-man show by famed artist Max Ernst and for holding major art exhibitions in Houston, New York, Paris and Germany.

The de Menils also helped finance the Houston Museum of Fine Arts and the Contemporary Art Association, donated the cost of the Philip Johnson architectural design and established the Art History Department at the University of St. Thomas. They established the Institute for the Arts at Rice University and built the Rothko Chapel as an ecumenical house of worship and home for the last paintings of Mark Rothko. De Menil is also building a new museum, the Menil Collection, scheduled to open in April 1987. She is a board member of the Pompidou Center for the Arts in Paris.

The National Medal of the Arts was first proposed by President Reagan in 1983, as a way to honor distinguished artists and arts patrons. Congress agreed to establish an official medal and passed legislation Jan. 23, 1984, authorizing the president to award the medal "to individuals or groups who, in the president's judgment, are deserving of special recognition by reason of their outstanding contribution to the excellence, growth, support and availability of the arts in the United States."

U.N. 40TH ANNIVERSARY CORRESPONDENCE

HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1986

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, I am happy to share with my colleagues the following exchange of letters between President Ronald Reagan and my constituent, Ruth Bishop, president of the Southern New York State Division of the United Nations Association of the United States of America. The letters followed the successful celebration of the 40th Anniversary of the United Nations.

The letters follow:

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, DC, June 10, 1986.

Mrs. RUTH BISHOP,

President, Southern New York State Division, United Nations Association of the United States of America, New York, NY

DEAR MRS. BISHOP: Thank you for your special contribution to the observance of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations.

I understand that the ceremonies at the three earliest New York sites of the United Nations headquarters were all great successes. The plaques installed at those sites will remind future generations of the early history of the United Nations.

Because we were among the founding members of the United Nations, we Americans should be aware of the history, powers, and purpose of this organization. I know you will continue to work for this goal.

God bless you.

Sincerely,

RONALD REAGAN.

June 18, 1986.

The President,

The White House, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT, your warm letter commenting upon our efforts to commemorate the 40th Anniversary of the United Nations was greatly appreciated. So much so that I am sharing it with UNA/USA members at our annual meeting in California next week. For it was the combined efforts of all which made the three events so successful.

Now that the all too familiar "middle age spread" which plagued the United Nations has been followed by severe across-the-board budget cuts and expenses are being drastically curtailed within the United Nations, our support and encouragement to the United Nations to strive to accomplish the goals for which it was created is now even more necessary than when, as you stated in your letter to me, we helped to found the United Nations.

Now our leadership role and financial support must grow in this new era of the United Nations.

Your words are to me a beacon of your understanding of this sensitive, historic opportunity for you to be counted with Roosevelt and Churchill in their pragmatic creation of the United Nations.

Thank you for your continued understanding and support for the United Nations.

Sincerely,

RUTH BISHOP.

(Mrs. WALTER BISHOP.)

President, Southern New York State Division, UNA/USA.

MEXICO—A NEIGHBOR IN CRISIS

HON. MORRIS K. UDALL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1986

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, this is the third in a series of articles that I will be submitting over the course of the next several weeks that will illustrate the current crisis in Mexico.

We have recently focused considerable attention to the problems in Nicaragua. The intensity of the discussion, and the recent vote on funding Contra forces, has virtually overshadowed the critical plight of a neighbor in crisis.

Mr. Speaker, I feel it is critically important to remember that Mexico is not some distant trouble spot, but rather, our friend and valued neighbor to the south.

The article by William Broyles, Jr., reminds us that Mexico's current problems are increasingly becoming our own problems, and challenges us to begin confronting them today, not mañana.

The article follows:

[From U.S. News & World Report, March 31, 1986]

THE KEY IS MEXICO, NOT NICARAGUA

(By William Broyles, Jr.)

It was one of President Reagan's more vivid images: If we did not fund the contra forces in their fight against Nicaragua's

Sandinista government, we would have a Soviet-style state "only 2 days' drive from Harlingen, Texas."

The obvious question is: 2 days' drive though what? Mainly Mexico, that's what. And Mexico is right next door—not 2 days' drive from Texas and California but 2 minutes. As the President said last week, for the Communists "the road to victory is through Mexico."

Some perspective: Mexico is an oil-producing, industrializing country of 80 million people—more than East and West Germany combined. Its area is more than France, Italy, Spain, Britain and West Germany put together.

Mexico is our third-largest trading partner after Canada and Japan—and our primary resource of imported oil. Its economy and its people are intertwined with the culture and economies of two of our three largest states: Texas and California. And upon its economic good health depends the stability of our banking system. In terms of our long-range interests, Mexico is vital and Nicaragua a backwater with less than 3 million people.

And so how are things with our most important neighbor and ally in this hemisphere, if not in the world? Adrián Lajous, one of Mexico's leading bankers and economists, spoke last month at the Amundsen Institute in Texas. He said that relations between the United States and Mexico are "the worst since the 1920s."

"You are pressuring us on drugs and immigration and our bank debt, and you are ignoring us about Nicaragua," said a Mexican official. "You would never dream of brushing aside Germany or England on issue of European security, but on Central America you treat our views with contempt."

Mexico opposes aid to the contras; so does virtually every other democracy of Latin America. Mexico has lived a short boat ride from Communist Cuba for 27 years and is more conservative today than when Castro took over. "We don't like communists any more than you do," said a Mexican economist, "but aiding mercenaries isn't how to stop it."

Mexicans don't think they are the last domino before the Red tide from Nicaragua reaches San Diego, but many American policymakers do. They believe the ruling Partido Revolucionario Institucional (PRI) smothers democracy and the economy, and that the collapse of oil prices and the tough measures necessary to pay off Mexico's \$100 billion in foreign debts will tear the country apart. Mexico, in this view, is a political and economic basket case, ripe for revolution.

But this doomsday vision is as hyperbolic as the lavish praise Americans showered back in the 1970s on the "Mexican miracle"—the 40 years of 6 percent real economic growth. Then Mexico was everyone's model for a Third World success; now it's the next Iran.

Neither view is true. Mexico's growth, particularly in the oil-boom years of 1978-81, masked structural problems that will be painful and difficult to solve. But today's crisis conceals its strengths. The Mexican political culture is still strong. The political elites of Mexico are united. The leftist parties are weak and co-opted by the government; guerrillas don't exist. The only strong opposition is in Sinaloa and in the border states, particularly Chihuahua, and that comes from the conservative PAN (Partido Acción Nacional) party—unlikely revolutionaries.

We should remember that the Mexican view of democracy is not ours. Our revulsion with Nicaragua's restrictions on freedom isn't necessarily shared in a country where one political party has ruled for 57 years. The PRI has kept its power through elections that would make Ferdinand Marcos blush. It controls the press and the private economy: Only four years ago the banks were nationalized.

But in its own peculiar way the PRI seems to be loosening its grip. Trade barriers have been lowered and the private sector encouraged. The government seems to be realizing that its image of political fraud and corruption discourages foreign investment. Mexico is not headed for revolution but toward more democracy—not less—a trend throughout Latin America that proves just how impotent Cuba has really been.

The wonder of our relations with Mexico is not that they are bad but that they are as good as they are. Only two other industrialized Western nations share land borders with Third World countries—South Africa and Israel. And they are isolated, besieged states on hostile terms with their neighbors. Mexico, in contrast, may stand apart from us when the rhetoric flies, but Mexicans know our futures are tied.

The issues that trouble our side of the relationship are definitely real. The stagnant Mexican economy is sending unprecedented waves of illegal immigrants across the border; Mexico is now our leading source of heroin and marijuana, and, thanks to the collapse of the world oil market, by the end of this month Mexico will be technically in default on the interest of its foreign debt. These are thorny, difficult matters: They require hard work on both sides of the border, and they don't have dramatic, headline-grabbing solutions. They are, in short, no-win issues—the sort that few politicians want anything to do with.

But Mexico's problems are increasingly our problems, and toppling Marxists in Nicaragua won't solve them. We have to confront the real issues not simply for the good of Mexico but for the good of the United States. And we have to start today not mañana.

SECURITY AT THE CAPITOL

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1986

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, July 16, 1986, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

SECURITY AT THE CAPITOL

Hoosiers visiting Washington this summer will see a new concern for security. Their belongings will be examined at building entrances, they can no longer shop in the Pentagon concourse, and they will see all over Washington scores of antiterrorist barricades. As visitors wait in line at the metal detectors, they may wonder why institutions of government "by and for the people" place such limits on the people's access.

The delicate balance between preserving the democratic nature of the institution and protecting the institution itself is at issue in the current debate on whether to place a wrought-iron fence at the perimeter of the Capitol grounds. Under a proposed security plan, visitors to the grounds would pass

through metal detectors at gates in a high fence placed far from the Capitol building. Currently, visitors are checked as they enter the building itself. Critics of the fence claim it will keep out the public and hand a victory to the terrorists by turning an emblem of democracy into Fort Apache. The problem is that securing the Capitol inconveniences the people. Proponents argue that the fence is a reasonable precaution in light of the terrorist threat.

A Capitol security debate has followed each new terrorist attack on the Capitol since 1954, when 5 members of the House were shot by Puerto Rican nationalists firing from the House visitors gallery. It was suggested then that bulletproof glass be added to the galleries. The often-renewed proposal was rejected in 1973 due to the inability of the gallery's supporters to bear the weight of the glass. Instead, visitors to the gallery undergo a separate security check. Additionally, the chamber's walls and doors have been strengthened and the backs of members' chairs have been reinforced with steel plates.

On March 1, 1971 a bomb demolished a restroom in the Capitol and damaged six other rooms. The explosion provoked many of the precautions in force today. Packages and briefcases were inspected at entrances to the Capitol and office buildings. At 10 entrances X-ray machines are used. A system of electronic alarms and closed-circuit television was installed in the Capitol complex. Tunnels under the Capitol were wired with automatic alarms. A hazardous device detail with sniffer dogs was created in the Capitol Police Force, and false walls and other hiding places in the Capitol were sealed.

The current push for security measures dates to late 1983, when a blast outside the Senate chamber followed an incident in which a man with a bomb was arrested in the House gallery. The House was full of visitors and members, and only an improperly rigged detonator prevented a tragedy.

These events combined with terrorist attacks abroad to produce in Washington a new sense of vulnerability to terrorism. Beginning in 1984, approximately 15,000 Capitol staff were required to carry pass cards and enter congressional buildings at specified entrances. The number of Capitol entrances open to tourists was reduced to six. The Capitol Police Force was expanded. Trucks were used to block street entrances to the Capitol grounds until permanent concrete "flowerpots" could be installed. Metal detectors were installed at all entrances to Capitol office buildings, and incoming mail is now X-rayed.

With the new precautions, visitors and employees at the Capitol began to feel the costs of security. A million people visit the Capitol each year; at peak times they wait in long lines to be inspected. Many convenient entrances have been closed. Concrete barriers remain an ugly reminder that these are dangerous times.

The effectiveness of any measure designed to protect as large and accessible an institution as Congress is also in question. Members could be threatened in their districts as well as in Washington, and critics note that a bomb in a Capitol Hill restaurant at lunch hour would endanger as many Senators as one in the Capitol building.

In assessing how far security should go, we should take a realistic look at the nature and scope of the threat, and at what improved security can accomplish. Since the 1954 shootings, no one has been injured in an incident at the Capitol. Two members of

Congress have died by violence in recent years, one at Jonestown in Guyana and one in the downing of Flight 007 by a Soviet plane. Security measures would have had little conceivable effect on these tragedies. Nonetheless, the Capitol, as a major government landmark, is a prime target for any terrorist who wants to call attention to his cause.

My view is that precautions can be taken without hurting the scenic or public quality of the grounds. A proposal to turn the East Front parking lots into landscaped grounds would reduce the risk of truck bombings while actually enhancing the area's beauty. Searches of trucks entering loading docks, alarming windows and doors, limiting deliveries, coating windows with explosion resistant film, and filling the 61 vacancies on the police force are all good ideas.

Of the proposals, fencing the Capitol has received the most criticism. A fence would add to the siege mentality, disrupt the graceful descent of the hilly Capitol grounds into the flat lawn of the Mall, and, if not actually limiting access, destroy much of the feel of it. The Capitol is the preeminent symbol of American democracy. It should be open and accessible to the people more than any other building. It is, in a real sense, theirs. We should not move so fast that we lose sight of what the Capitol is all about and what it means. Fencing off the building that symbolizes our democracy causes me problems. The Congress, for all its faults, is remarkably accessible to the people it represents. Americans may often be concerned about this government, but time and again I have seen them walk freely about the Capitol with its unequalled access and believe again in democracy. We had better be very sure that the threat is serious and imminent before we limit that privilege. At the moment, I am not persuaded that it is.

MIAMI HERALD SUPPORTS SEATBELTS ON SCHOOL BUSES

HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1986

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I introduced H.R. 3305, the National Schoolbus Safety Act of 1985, to provide the mandatory installation of seatbelts on all new schoolbuses, and I would like to bring the following July 8, 1986, Miami Herald editorial to the attention of my colleagues.

The editorial follows:

SCHOOL-BUS SEAT BELTS?

Now that the law says Florida drivers and front-seat passengers must wear seat belts, what about school children riding in those rumbling yellow buses? As simple an issue as this might seem, it isn't. Organizations that study safety matters are split. Because of the numbers of children involved, the issue ought to be resolved.

Fewer than 15 children die in the nation each year on a school bus. That is an astounding safety record considering that 21 million children ride some three billion miles annually. School-bus safety standards set in 1977 are based on a theory of "compartmentalization." That means using high, padded seat backs designed to absorb the force of a crash and to keep children from being thrown about during an accident.

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) opposes the use of lap belts. It cites studies showing that children using them would hit their heads harder on the seat in front of them than if they were unbelted and the force was absorbed by their bodies. NHTSA also believes that children would receive more abdominal injuries from belts, and it questions whether young children could unbuckle the belts in an accident.

Advocacy groups and doctors' associations, including the American College of Emergency Physicians, challenge the NHTSA studies. The critics fault the dummies used and note that those studies covered only frontal crashes, not rollovers or side collisions. NHTSA's study shows that half of the deaths occur in rollovers and 14.7 percent in side-impact accidents. Advocates note that districts using belts report few problems with them, and they argue that using belts on buses reinforces the habit of buckling up in cars.

On the fence in the issue is the National Safety Council, which supports NHTSA but calls for more study. The National Transportation Board expects to release a review of bus accidents this fall, but there are no plans for additional crash tests. Because of the serious questions raised by NHTSA and the challengers to its studies, thorough testing would be advisable.

Now pending in Congress is a bill by Rep. Larry Smith, a Florida Democrat from Hollywood, to require the installation of belts and annual state inspections. Congress should use this opportunity to examine the issue fully and demand that those tests be done. School buses are already safe, but that is no reason not to make them safer if possible.

CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO HARRY E. HOGAN

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1986

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I take this opportunity to recognize the distinguished law enforcement career of Harry E. Hogan. Mr. Hogan was the first black deputy chief of police in Sacramento, and is retiring after nearly 21 years of dedicated service to the community.

Hired in 1965, Mr. Hogan was only the third black officer in the department. This potentially difficult situation was handled with the same grace that typified Mr. Hogan's play as a tackle on Woodie Hayes' Ohio State football team.

A veteran of the U.S. Air Force, Harry's law enforcement career began as a foot officer in Oak Park. He steadily moved up through the ranks of the Sacramento Police Department, along the way gaining the respect and admiration of his colleagues. In 1978, Mr. Hogan was promoted to captain, and for the past 5 years served as commander for Chief of Police John Kearns' office.

Harry owes his success to his ability to be compassionate and rational during times of crisis while never forgetting his commitment to law enforcement. The department has depended on Harry for two decades and his retirement will be, as Chief Kearns aptly stated,

"one of the major losses this department has suffered since I've been chief." One of his major accomplishments was the central role he played in successful efforts by the Sacramento Police Department to change State and Federal laws and regulations on halfway house operations, parolee releases, and law enforcement access to public records on fugitive felons.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Hogan's service to the Sacramento Police Department and the community have been most admirable. While his friends and colleagues will certainly miss his company, they will be glad to have enjoyed his many years of dedication and support. I highly commend Harry E. Hogan and extend to him my highest regards, respect, and best wishes for a happy and fulfilling retirement.

THE REBIRTH OF UPTOWN NEW YORK

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1986

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to let my colleagues know that the Apollo Theater is alive and doing well in Harlem. Its once-famous Amateur Night is again the talk of the town, and young people are once again provided with successful role models.

The tradition of Harlem, begun in the early part of this century, are kept alive in what is probably the quintessential symbol of what came to be known as the Harlem Renaissance. The rebirth of the Apollo is at hand, and with it comes a rebirth of Harlem's bright legacy.

Main street in Harlem—125th Street—is being renovated with a large infusion of capital and entrepreneurial talent. The Harlem Urban Development Corp. is a major contributor to this second rebirth, as are dedicated individuals in the community. I am proud to say that, despite the pressing problems which exist in the black community, Harlem is a neighborhood optimistically looking to the future.

I urge my colleagues to read the following articles. They reflect the new mood uptown. Harlem is on its way back.

[From the New York Times, June 11, 1986]

PLAYING AGAIN AT THE APOLLO: TOP DOG NIGHT

[By Samuel G. Freedman]

Ralph Cooper climbed the steps from the stage to the dressing rooms of the Apollo Theater. "This is the stairway," he said. "The stairway to the stars."

He pointed to the photographs that covered the wall, except where someone had carried off a souvenir, and with it a chunk of plaster. "Here's James Brown," Mr. Cooper said. "And Louis Jordan, Aretha, Lloyd Price."

Then he nodded toward a circular photograph of a man in a cashmere sweater, his wavy hair parted toward the side, in the style of the young Duke Ellington. "That," Ralph Cooper said, "is Ralph Cooper."

For 51 years, Mr. Cooper has been as much a part of the Apollo Theater as its greatest stars. He was, and he is, the master

of ceremonies who introduced them all—big bands and soul revues, performers with names like Peg Leg and Pigmeat, and the hopeful unknowns who skittered toward the microphone on the theater's legendary Amateur Nights.

THE TOP DOG CONTEST IS BACK

Amateur Night returned to the Apollo last year, and tonight the winners meet in the showdown called the Top Dog Contest. For Mr. Cooper, who saw Ella Fitzgerald and Sarah Vaughan start their careers with Amateur Night triumphs and dozens of others sink off stage to hoots and cat-calls, it is an occasion for remembrance.

"The Amateur Night is more than tradition, more than what made the Apollo's name," said Mr. Cooper, who gives his age only as 21-plus. "It is the glorified show in Harlem. It belongs to Harlem. It's the opportunity show."

If anything, Harlem needs the glory, the opportunity and the dreams that the Apollo and its Amateur Night represent more now than when Mr. Cooper began in 1935. Back then, the neighborhood had not one theater but many—the Lafayette and the Harlem Opera House among them—along with Blumstein's department store, Creole Pete's restaurant and nightspots like the Wellworth.

But over the decades the riots came and the middle class went, and by the late 1960's the shocks had transformed 125th Street from the main street of a black metropolis into a collection of fast-food joints, storefront churches and government offices.

Now Harlem is trying to recover, with the \$16 million renovation of the Apollo Theater, 253 West 125th Street, as one linchpin. Chandeliers glisten and colored lights swirl in what was once a rundown former burlesque house whose airless dressing room smelled of yesterday's dinner, sweat and cigarettes. Whatever its condition, the allure was constant.

"You know, I was never nervous in this theater," Mr. Cooper said, standing on its empty stage. "It's the strangest thing. Some folks, the audience knows they're scared, eats 'em up. But I always had a straight-out feeling. I felt this was where I was meant to be."

LIVE RADIO BROADCASTS

From the outset, the Amateur Night raised Wednesday to holiday proportions in Harlem. Crowds packed all three tiers of the theater, and those who could not get in listened to the live radio broadcast, hanging on the outcome with a devotion otherwise reserved for Joe Louis fights.

"We never had no applause meters or stuff like that," Mr. Cooper said. "The whole judge and jury is the audience. In one night, you'll see four or five standing ovations and you'll hear boos like you never hear at Yankee Stadium."

Mr. Cooper saw bandleader Chick Webb hire Ella Fitzgerald the night she won the contest. Earl Hines did the same with Sarah Vaughan. Then again, Mr. Cooper watched a young singer named Luther Vandross—later to become an international star—get booed on four different nights before he captured the crowd. And that is hardly the least hospitable reception an Amateur Night audience ever gave.

"There was a guy one time, was a baritone singer," Mr. Cooper recalled. "He had a gorgeous, rich voice. He wanted to sing 'Old Man River.' So he walked onto the stage and started singing: 'Niggers all work on the Mississippi.' And you could hear a pin drop. Everyone's waiting for what comes next."

"He sings the next line: 'Niggers all work while the white folks play.' And then the audience came down on him. They booed and screamed and carried on. Later, this singer had tears in his eyes. He said, 'Those are the lyrics.' Later on, they changed it to 'people.' He wanted to go back and apologize. I was afraid to let him out there."

SKINNY GIRL, FUTURE STAR

Then there was the night in the late 1930's when Mr. Cooper had left work to get a late dinner at the Hot-cha, a restaurant on 135th Street and Seventh Avenue.

"Out came this young, skinny little girl," he recalled, "and she sang two numbers, 'When the Moon Turns Green' and 'Them There Eyes.' I'd never heard a voice like that, that kind of whiny, sexy voice. And that was Billie Holiday."

"Well, I took her back with me to the Apollo that night and rehearsed those two numbers. And she came back the next day for the show. She still had on her same clothes from the night before, so I sent her across the street with a chorus girl, got her dressed up."

"When I introduced her that night, I told the story. And she sang those two numbers, and totally, completely got the audience. They're screaming for more, and I say, 'She's only rehearsed two songs, we don't have no more. Come back tomorrow and she'll do another.'"

"And I heard someone shout from the gallery, 'Let her do those two again, Coop.' So she did. And they went crazy again. She ended up playing the Apollo for the next four weeks."

NEW GENERATION ON STAGE

Tonight, another generation of performers will move toward the microphone—the blind singer William Robinson; the jazz violinist Karen Briggs; a comedian named Tommy Davidson who imitates the funk star Rick James; Omar Chandler, who sings a medley of Marvin Gaye's hits, along with 13 others nursing the same old fantasy of fame.

And Ralph Cooper, of course, will be there, too.

"I've always contended that every black performer has a love affair with the Apollo," he said. "I don't care how famous you are, you get out there and your heart beats different."

ON 125TH ST., NEW HOPE FOR HARLEM'S RENEWAL

(By Ronald Smothers)

The restoration of the Apollo Theater along with a number of more modest recent projects have fueled a new optimism along 125th Street in Harlem, an area accustomed to proposals rather than results.

But in the words of Con. Howe, the director of the City Planning Department's Manhattan office, even the grander proposals are now becoming "more likely rather than less likely."

The reopening of the Apollo by a group of investors led by Percy E. Sutton is, in the view of many planners, the most significant development in the 12-block area between St. Nicholas and Fifth Avenues.

"The Apollo is an international draw, capable of bringing attention to Harlem from all over, and it will be the excitement it generates that will help us turn the corner," said a spokesman for the Harlem Urban Development Corporation, Robin Vergis.

But there are other developments completed or nearing completion that, while less well-known, are contributing to the revital-

ization of 125th Street. Whether grand or modest, the projects share a common history: they came close to foundering because of investor's poor perception of the area, a lack of financing or government paperwork.

The same is true of many of the plans still on the drawing boards which have, almost by their sheer persistence, gradually gained greater support as the fortunes of the street appeared to improve.

The Loews Victoria, closed for eight years, is scheduled to open in September after completion of a \$2.6 million renovation to the 2,225-seat theater. Refurbished as a five-theater complex, just east of the Apollo, it will give Harlem its first movie theater with first-run films in 16 years.

Plaza Nine Stores, a new one-story building with space for nine retail outlets—started in 1982 along with a municipal garage—is now being leased. Situated between Lenox Avenue and Adam Clayton Powell Boulevard, the structure was a joint effort of city government and the Harlem Urban Development Corporation.

The Mart 1-2-5, a new two-level building between Adam Clayton Powell Boulevard and Frederick Douglass Boulevard that will house more than 80 stalls and a food-concession area for street vendors, is scheduled to open in August after more than six years of planning and construction.

At 125th Street and Fifth Avenue, the National Black Theater recently moved a step closer to completing plans for renovating its home to include commercial and retail space along with performance space. The theater won approval of a state loan for part of the \$3.5 million renovation and is awaiting approval of the city's portion of the loan.

One of the newer proposals is a plan by the Harlem Commonwealth Council to build a 14-story office building in place of the burned-out structure on the corner of 125th Street and Frederick Douglas Boulevard.

One of the grander plans is the Harlem International Trade Center, an office complex and hotel, designed specifically to promote United States trade opportunities with third-world countries.

NEW JERSEY TASK FORCE MAKES RECOMMENDATIONS ON CATASTROPHIC HEALTH INSURANCE FOR THE ELDERLY

HON. DEAN A. GALLO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1986

Mr. GALLO. Mr. Speaker, in response to the President's call for catastrophic health coverage for the elderly, I formed a task force of New Jersey health care experts to make recommendations to the Secretary of Health and Human Services, Dr. Otis Bowen.

It is becoming alarmingly clear that senior citizens are slowly being drained of good health and financial resources due to catastrophic illnesses and long-term health care needs. Unfortunately, senior citizens are often confused about what Medicare and private supplemental insurance policies cover and do not cover. Many times, elderly persons are caught off guard by the limited coverage of long-term health services, such as nursing home and home health care.

In recommendations presented to Secretary Bowen on June 20, members of my task force expressed the need for the Federal Government, in conjunction with State and local authorities, to educate the elderly on what services are and are not covered by Medicare.

The task force members also agreed that home health care coverage is a vital part of any solution to address long-term care needs of senior citizens and recommended a wider selection and more comprehensive coverage of home health services. Since the family is the cornerstone of our society, our aim should be to develop a Federal health policy that reinforces and supports family efforts to care for their loved ones within their own homes.

I feel that our New Jersey task force, comprised of State officials and representatives from hospitals, nurses associations, and home health providers, has reached some significant, vital conclusions regarding long-term care. They have worked diligently toward the goal of improving health care for the elderly and their suggestions carry great weight in my eyes.

I would like to thank all the members of my task force for contributing their time and their expertise to the report presented to Secretary Bowen. They and their report exemplify the worthy, but sometimes scarce, attributes of community service, dedication, and voluntarism. Marianne Heller, Director of Patient Care Coordination at Dover General Hospital, deserves special recognition for her work as task force chairperson.

Other members of the task force include Mr. George Batten of West Essex Community Health Service, Mrs. Kathleen Campbell of the Visiting Nurses Association of Morris County, Ms. Laura Cannon, Ms. Laura DeClerico, and Ms. Gloria Lombardi of the New Jersey State Nurses Association, Mr. Kenneth Courey and Dr. William Neigher of St. Clare's Hospital, State Senator Donald DiFrancesco, State Assemblyman Rodney Frelinghuysen, Mr. Ken Dolan of the Home Care Council of New Jersey, Mr. Paul Falcone of Healthforce, Mrs. Mary Germain of the New Jersey State Nurses Association, Mr. Rick Green of the New Jersey Department of Health, Ms. Judy Iverson of Tri-Hospital Home Health Care, Mrs. Carol Kurland of the New Jersey Department of Human Services, Mr. John Paul Marosy of the Home Health Agency Assembly of New Jersey, and Mrs. Judith Gardner Quinn of National Medical Homecare.

Our work will continue as we pursue efforts to educate senior citizens about their health benefits and as the task force makes further recommendations on proposals affecting the health care of the elderly.

PREVENTING YOUTH SUICIDE

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1986

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, I wish to congratulate my colleagues on the passage of H.R. 4650, the Youth Suicide Prevention Act and am proud to be a cosponsor and strong supporter of this legislation, it is an important step in the effort to combat teenage suicide.

I convened a hearing on this vital subject in Westchester County to define the appropriate Federal role in order to combat this profound and distressing national tragedy. Although Westchester County operates a number of community-based strategies that are being used to attack the problem of youth suicide, one fact clearly emerged from the hearing. There must be a greater effort, at the Federal level, to attack this significant national health problem.

At this time, we are spending less than \$2 million per year at the Federal level to research and prevent the problem of youth suicide. \$2 million is a very small amount to address a problem of such alarming proportions. Consider for example that since 1960, the suicide rate for youth between the ages of 15 and 24 has tripled. According to the Department of Health and Human Services, a young person commits suicide every 90 minutes. Suicide is the third leading cause of death among adolescents and the second leading cause of death among college and university students. It is the fastest growing cause of death for young people.

H.R. 4650 will provide \$1 million in fiscal year 1987 and such sums as necessary in subsequent 2 years to operate youth suicide prevention programs around the country. It is clearly the intent of this legislation to supplement, not supplant, State and local funds. These prevention programs will greatly assist efforts to utilize all community resources in developing such programs and provide for further cooperation among Federal, State, and local agencies. It is legislation that is long overdue.

The mourning and sadness associated with the loss of life affects family, friends, and many times the entire community. The premature loss of life by a young person is a tragedy devastating all. Yet, the self-inflicted death of a young person is an unspeakable horror, often not even acknowledged by our society which treats this matter as a shocking taboo. We must reach out to these troubled youth and respond to their needs and cries for help. Passage of H.R. 4650 marks an important step in the effort to do just that. We must continue our national commitment to address this distressing and alarming national tragedy.

SANDINISTAS' GRIP TIGHTENS AROUND NICARAGUA'S NECK

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1986

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, for reasons that escape me, some continue to believe the Sandinista government in Nicaragua is neither totalitarian nor Marxist-Leninist with strong ties to Cuba and the Soviet Union. An article in the July 15, 1986, edition of the Washington Times offers compelling testimony of the strong Communist nature of the Sandinista regime in Nicaragua, and I believe the evidence cited in the article should be considered by all those who are involved in the debate on United States policy in Central America. I urge my colleagues to read carefully the following Washington Times article:

[From the Washington Times, July 15, 1986]

SANDINISTAS' GRIP TIGHTENS AROUND NICARAGUA'S NECK

(By Glenn Garvin)

MANAGUA, NICARAGUA.—A farmer watching TV coverage of a Sandinista rally in the city of Granada recently was surprised to see one of his close friends in the crowd, shouting and waiving a red-and-black Sandinista banner.

"I thought to myself, 'That son of a gun.' I know he hates them as much as I do," the farmer recalled. "I couldn't believe he would run around with them that way."

The farmer called his friend the next day to express his disgust. The friend, a tailor, was near tears.

"He told me he got to work that day [in Managua] and they said, 'You're going to Granada on the bus to be in the rally. Take this banner with you,'" the farmer said. "My friend said he wouldn't do it. Then they said, 'Are you forgetting you belong to a cooperative? If you don't go, you don't get anymore needles or thread.'"

"My friend said, 'Thank you very much for the banner. Of course, I'll be happy to go.'"

"This is how the Sandinistas are. This is like a bitter medicine. They make you swallow it whether you like it or not. The people of Nicaragua have to swallow it and pretend. And the people outside don't want to know what's happening to us."

Every day more such stories are told around Managua. During the last year, the Sandinistas have grown less and less shy about using their political and economic muscle against the critical or uncooperative. "This is a far less open society than it was a year ago," says one diplomat.

Just before they took power in 1979—with overt help from Castro's Cuba—the Sandinistas promised they would respect freedom of the press and religion, maintain a mixed economy, and a pluralistic society. But literally within days they began encroaching on each of those things.

"After a month, you could see that the political direction was not democratic," said Violeta Chamorro, the newspaper publisher who served nine months on the first revolutionary junta before resigning in protest. "They were not fulfilling what they promised. They had only one line, a Marxist line."

During the ensuing seven years, some Nicaraguan liberties—like freedom of the press—have been all but abolished. Others, like the mixed economy, cling to a tenuous existence that grows more problematic every day.

Nonetheless, there is a general agreement among both Nicaraguan opposition figures and Western diplomats here that Nicaragua is not yet a totalitarian state. But they believe that is the eventual goal of the Sandinistas.

"If you look at a 7-year-old girl, would you describe her as a woman?" asked Enrique Bolanos, head of COSEP, the private enterprise organization here. "No, a woman can bear a child and a 7-year-old girl is not capable of that. But she will be. She's growing up. This government is growing up, too. If you measure it by degrees, it's getting very close."

Opposition leaders and diplomats say Nicaragua offers several reasons why they believe the Sandinista regime falls short of totalitarian:

Opposition parties are still legal, although most of their leaders say election rules are hopelessly fixed against them to prevent any serious challenge to Sandinista rule. Opposition parties control about a third of the national assembly seats, although they have been completely eliminated from the executive branch.

The Catholic Church, though under harsh attack and without any access to Nicaragua's media to get its message across, remains an opposition force.

Membership in opposition labor unions remains legal, even though the unions are not allowed to strike.

About half the land in Nicaragua remains in private hands and free enterprise continues to exist, although it is enmeshed in a hopeless tangle of rules, regulations, and Marxist-style central economic planning.

Most of the opposition leaders believe the Sandinistas would move to suspend the remaining liberties if they thought they could do it without attracting too much international attention.

"They want to keep that appearance of pluralism," says one. "If they give us less political space, they would reduce their own credibility to a minimum." With import requirements next year of \$1.25 billion and exports of only \$294 million, the Sandinistas are heavily dependent on foreign aid, much of which comes from non-communist nations.

It was that same need for foreign aid that kept the Sandinistas from moving too fast when they first took over, Mr. Bolanos said.

"At the beginning, they worked at disguising their Marxism. 'We're pro-democracy, we're for freedom of the press,' they said. But they were thinking, 'Slowly we will establish our system, and if it's financed by the U.S. all the better. They got \$100 million in American aid before Jimmy Carter—not Ronald Reagan, but Jimmy Carter—cut it off.'"

The government's official position is that civil liberties are fully guaranteed in Nicaragua, and whatever minor curtailments have been made are due to national security problems created by the American-backed resistance forces fighting the Sandinistas.

"We are taking measures that we would rather not take, but we are in a situation in which Reagan has declared war on this country," Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega said recently, expressing the government's view.

But interviews with diplomats and opposition leaders, and an examination of the historical record make it clear the Sandinistas moved to consolidate their power and to restrict civil liberties long before the American-backed rebels appeared in March 1982.

Within a few days of taking power in July 1979, the Sandinistas seized both of Nicaragua's television stations. One belonged to deposed dictator Anastasio Somoza, but the other did not. In December 1979, the Sandinistas officially declared no other television stations would be permitted to open.

The first government censorship took place in January 1980, when the Sandinistas ordered a critical radio commentator off the air. In September 1980, the Sandinistas issued a decree banning virtually all news about the economy.

La Prensa, the closed opposition newspaper, was suspended from publication for the first time in July 1981, after reporting that someone was defacing religious billboards in downtown Managua.

Strikes were decreed illegal in September 1981.

"They also moved, right from the start, to merge the state and the Sandinista party," said an anti-government attorney. "They've been very successful at this. A lot of people who are carrying out their work think it's necessary for the government, when really it's only necessary for the party."

In August 1979, the Sandinistas declared their own party army would be "the only armed force of the republic" and all police and security forces would also be under party control. The same month, the Somoza family newspaper was confiscated and placed under party rather than government control.

In September 1979, the television stations were officially turned over to the party, and the party was given the sole legal right to use the name of Augusto Cesar Sandino, a nationalist Nicaraguan hero of the 1920s, for political purposes.

Today, the only daily newspapers in Nicaragua are under government control, as well as the television stations. All radio news is under government control, and entertainment programming—right down to the names of which records will be played—must be submitted in advance to government censors.

The censors take their jobs very seriously. "Even on a little children's program like Porky Pig, if one of the characters says something about the United States, they cut it off the soundtrack," said one broadcaster.

For a time, newspapers were forbidden to print the name of Alexis Arguello, the Nicaraguan who was the world boxing champion because he was critical of the Sandinistas.

Although it is still legal to belong to most Nicaraguan labor unions and professional organizations, the Sandinistas have taken steps to limit their effectiveness. Often this takes the form of creating a government-subsidized organization to compete with the private groups, and then restricting the private groups' ability to raise money.

For instance, the private bar association has been denied the legal status necessary to incur debts, to have a post office box, to own vehicles or real estate or to have employees.

The Sandinista bar association can do all those things, and get a government subsidy as well. The situation is the same for the two professional journalism associations, the Sandinista group and the private one. "If the Sandinista reporters need tape recorders, their association has them," says one reporter who belongs to the private association. "If they need to use a car, the association has vehicles. If I need any of that, too bad."

Although in some international circles there is still debate about whether the Sandinistas are Marxists, in Nicaragua the question is considered long since closed.

"During the revolution, the Sandinistas, every time they had one of these assaults and took some hostages, they published manifestoes," said Mr. Bolanos. "They always used the word Marxist. [Sandinista party founder Carlos] Fonseca said he dreamed of a Managua similar to Havana. So we knew when they came, we knew they were going to set up a society similar to the one in Havana. And they have been doing it."

GOVERNMENT BREAKS FAITH WITH ITS RETIRED EMPLOYEES

HON. TED WEISS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1986

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, the first group of American citizens to suffer from the unfair Gramm-Rudman deficit reduction law was Federal retirees. In January, the 3.1 percent cost-of-living adjustment [COLA] to which they were entitled was cancelled by the Gramm-Rudman law.

On June 24, the House of Representatives recognized the unfairness of this action by voting to guarantee a COLA in fiscal year 1987 for Federal retirees. Then, on July 7, the Supreme Court struck down the procedure under which the Federal retiree COLA was eliminated and other mandatory spending cuts were made.

However, Gramm-Rudman is not the only measure which has harmed Federal employees and retirees in recent years. These individuals have been the victims of repeated efforts to cut their pay and reduce their benefits in recent years.

The following article, written by my constituent Harry H. Zucker, details his effort to preserve Federal retirement benefits by seeking recognition of their integrity from the Federal courts. I believe it is representative of the anger and frustration experienced by Federal employees and retirees around the country, who have seen the Government repeatedly renege on its promises.

I commend this article to the attention of my colleagues.

[From the News-Sun, Feb. 13, 1986]

GOVERNMENT BREAKS FAITH WITH ITS RETIRED EMPLOYEES

In 1920, the Congress, after carefully considering a retirement statute for its employees over a period of many years, enacted a participatory and joint contributory retirement system.

The legislative history encompassing the extensive debates and discussions on the floors of the House of Representatives and Senate, as well as in the committee reports, clearly spelled out that this retirement program was to be a contract between federal employees and the government (59 Cong. Rec. 6296, 6289, 6929 and 9288-1920); that this retirement program was deferred compensation for work already performed and remaining unpaid (59 Cong. Rec. 6300, 6378-1920) and that this retirement system did not encompass public funds, in that all monies paid by federal retirees subsequent to their retirement went into and stemmed from a trust fund which was distinct from the federal treasury and never owned by the federal government, and which existed solely on behalf of the federal employees and retirees as the *cetui que trust*. (Sec. 15, PL 215-66th Congress).

The words of the statute (which essentially have remained unchanged to this very day—were and remained consistent with the foregoing and always clearly bore out these concepts. Thereafter, and in 1969, a statute was enacted providing for certain cost of living adjustments (COLAs) to safeguard the retired employees against the ravages of inflation during the sunset years of their

lives and not allow such retirees to be cast into the pale of poverty.

For the first time, and thereafter, this COLA concept was toally supported by the federal employees and the government by joint and equal contributions made directly into the trust fund, amounting to one half of one percent of the employees' gross salaries, and these contributions were deemed to be sufficient to support these COLAs. It is impossible to relate this program and structure or describe it in any way other than by analogy to an insurance program with the same rights obtaining to that found in any subsequent concept.

Regretfully, and in 1976, the Congress, in the absence of any reasonably strong evidence demonstrating any clear and present budgetary danger of substantial deficit moved enactments supported solely by whim and caprice, in violation of the government's solemn word and in offense to the government's repute, dignity and honesty, reneging on its contract to pay its retired employees the COLAs spelled out in the 1969 statute for which the additional contributions had been paid by the participating employees since 1969 (and continuing to this very day).

Thereafter and in the succeeding years, the government made repeated attacks and assaults on its employees' retirement formulas, now claiming an alleged budgetary deficit. That this allegation is grossly incorrect is patently clear, in that the payments were made out of the trust fund (which the government did not own) and not out of the public treasury or out of the public funds, per se.

The matter was brought before the courts for relief and justice but only misapplication of law based on misunderstanding, misinterpretation of the words of the statute and, indeed, disregard of the salient words, history, legislative reports and minutes of the congressional debates dealing with the issue in gross and specifically, among other things the deferred compensation issue, the contract issue and trust fund issue, nullified our efforts.

Having brought an honest and valid action in litigation, we were entitled to an interpretation as to the meaning of the words of the statute or the meaning they were intended to have. Needless to say, the courts skimmed over the words of the statute as if the words were not there. The same effect obtained with respect to the legislative history.

Actually, what the courts were doing was assuming an unconstitutional legislative role in the premises, and by ignoring the statute and the words contained therein were performing "an act of de facto repeal" by withholding meaning, in effect, from the statute.

Of course, this unwarranted "judicial legislation" will result in a convoluted judicial system and tend to destroy law as we understand it. To add insult to injury, despite the fact that no court had ever made a direct ruling on the issues presented by us at litigation, we were denied recourse to the Supreme Court.

With the enactment of Gramm-Rudman, the Federal Employees Retirement System, in its entirety, is in jeopardy. How far will the people of the United States tolerate this travesty—this lynching—to continue? Here are people pleading for the recognition of a right which is analogous to insurance and for which premium payments have been made. If acquisitive taxpayers believe they will reap a harvest on the backs of federal

employees and retirees, they had better have another think coming.

If the people will allow the government to get away with this charade, in this heavily insurance oriented society, those of us who do carry insurance contracts of whatsoever nature are in serious jeopardy. Further, if we cannot trust our government to do the right thing, whom can we trust? Certainly, as we have established in this case, the government has not earned our trust.

What are you going to do about this? We need access to justice.

WELCH: STEALTH TO OUTCLASS B-1B

HON. HAL DAUB

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1986

Mr. DAUB. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleagues attention recent comments by Gen. Larry Welch, former Strategic Air Command Commander in Chief, who is now the Air Force Chief of Staff. His remarks are from an Omaha World Herald story.

WELCH: STEALTH TO OUTCLASS B-1B (By Howard Silber)

The B-1B bomber that has been flown by the Strategic Air Command less than one year will be old before its time in terms of warplane technology.

Gen. Larry D. Welch, SAC commander in chief, said the B-1B will be outclassed by the Stealth bomber, which is being developed by the Air Force as a radar-eluding nuclear weapons carrier.

Welch, who is expected to become Air Force chief of staff next month, said he opposes proposals to build more than the 100 B-1Bs presently authorized for SAC.

"It would be less effective to have the 101st B-1B than it would be to have the first ATB (advanced technology bomber)," Welch said in an interview.

The Stealth has been designated the advanced technology bomber just as the B-1B was known in its early development period as the advanced manned strategic aircraft.

The Stealth is being developed for the Air Force in what has been described as the most hush-hush U.S. government program since the Manhattan Project in which the atom bomb was built during World War II. Not even costs associated with the radical airplane have been made public.

It is known that the Stealth is being designed and that a prototype aircraft will be built by an aerospace industries team headed by the Northrop Corp.

A large new factory at Palmdale, Calif., is being readied for Stealth production. The plant in which B-1Bs are assembled is located on the same airport at Palmdale.

The World-Herald reported last June that the Stealth would resemble the "flying wing" experimental bombers that were built by Northrop in the late 1940s and early 1950s. Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, was the source of that information.

The shape of the Stealth and many of the materials used in its construction are intended to reduce its radar reflectiveness. The minimal radar return would enable it to penetrate what are expected to be increasingly sophisticated warning systems in and near the Soviet Union.

Welch said the Stealth will be a better all-around bomber than the B-1B.

Asked in an interview if the Stealth would have a greater weapons-carrying capacity, he replied:

"What I can say is that the ATB is a superb bomber design, it would be a superb bomber design even if it weren't stealthy.

"There is generally a feeling among some that you pay a tremendous price in performance and in cost for stealth technology, and that was once the case.

"But we're working on a level of stealth technology that accommodates itself very nicely to aerodynamic requirements.

"So, I can simply say that the ATB is a superb, efficient bomber design. When you add stealth to that design, it just gives you a dimension that you can't get anywhere else."

MORE THAN 100 PROPOSED

Some members of Congress have joined Rockwell International, the prime contractor for the B-1B bomber, in proposing that more than 100 of the planes be built.

The first B-1B was delivered last June. SAC now has six of them, a spokesman for the command said. All of these are at Dyess Air Force Base, Abilene, Texas.

Other B-1Bs are in production, and some are scheduled to be based near Rapid City, S.D., by the end of this year.

Welch said, "The reality of the situation is that the only way you could get money to build more B-1Bs is by delaying the ATB."

Welch said the contention that it would be less expensive to buy more than 100 B-1Bs at the expense of Stealth production is inaccurate.

The investment must be considered from the standpoint of the ability to do the job that will be assigned the Stealth—penetrating Soviet defenses, he said.

"It would cost more money to do that job with B-1Bs because the ATB would do the job much more efficiently," he said. More B-1Bs than Stealth bombers would be needed.

'SIMPLY CAN'T PENETRATE'

In the longer term, as Soviet defenses improve, "you simply cannot do the ATB job with the B-1B," Welch said. The B-1Bs "simply can't penetrate the kinds of defenses that we expect to have to penetrate with the ATB," he said.

"Even in the near-term, the dollar argument is erroneous in that the ATB does it with enough increased efficiency that the cost would be lower," said Welch.

The SAC chief said the B-1Bs are performing a necessary function.

"There were some good reasons for buying the B-1B now while it is available and taking the time to develop and field the ATB for the longer-term future, and all of those reasons are still with us," he said. "It was a valid decision when it was made, and it remains a valid decision."

Welch said he disagrees with proposals to disclose costs and other Stealth program details. Among others in Congress, Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio, has said data on funding should be provided to help members of Congress make decisions on the defense budget.

'COMMITTEES FULLY BRIEFED'

"Anything that we reveal about the airplane, anything that we reveal about the (developmental) schedule—and the annual funding tells you something about scheduling—is undesirable," Welch said.

"There are committees in the Congress that are fully briefed on all aspects of the

ATB program. They know where every nickel is going. So it's not as if we're trying to avoid congressional oversight. We're not.

"I think the other members of Congress should trust the committee members. They are bipartisan committees. The committee members are knowledgeable people. They are highly respected representatives and senators.

"To reveal details about the ATB program simply so that more members of Congress could be informed would be grand, except that it also would inform the Soviets. We'd rather not do that," the general said.

"It's clear that the technology that is going into the ATB has been very well protected."

Welch said he is "firmly convinced that the Soviets don't know, within the span of a few years, when we're going to field the ATB."

The advanced cruise missile, also designed for SAC, is another highly secret or "black" program. Welch said much of the secrecy veiling the new missile will soon be lifted, possibly next year.

'RADAR-BAFFLING QUALITIES'

Like the Stealth, the new cruise missile, which is being developed by General Dynamics Corp., will have radar-baffling qualities.

It will be capable of penetrating "sophisticated defenses in the years to come," he said.

In the SAC arsenal, the advanced cruise missile will complement the air-launched cruise missiles that are now carried on some SAC B-52 bombers.

Welch said crashes of air-launched cruise missiles in two test flights last winter over northern Canada were not indicative of weaknesses in the weapon.

In the first test, he said, the missile reached the target as planned. It crashed as it continued its flight to an area where it was to have been recovered. There would be no such attempt to salvage a missile in a combat situation.

There were unexpected headwinds during the flight, he said, and the missile "ran out of fuel before it got to the recovery area."

In the second test, someone neglected to remove an air inlet cover from the missile prior to the test and the engine would not start, Welch said.

RECENT EVENTS IN CHILE SUGGESTS HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

HON. STAN LUNDINE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1986

Mr. LUNDINE. Mr. Speaker, recent events in Chile, particularly the tragedy involving District of Columbia resident Rodrigo Rojas de Negri, have once again exposed the Pinochet military regime as a flagrant and consistent violator of human rights. I continue to be very concerned about this situation especially as it bears upon U.S. participation in the multilateral development banks. Our votes on loans to Chile are recognized as a major symbol of U.S. support for Pinochet.

Not since the 1976 deaths of Orlando Letelier and Randy Moffit has the Washington community been so personally outraged by Augusto Pinochet's nefarious methods of gov-

ernment. One of Washington's citizens, one who came to Washington precisely to seek protection from the Pinochet regime, has died senselessly. That angers and saddens us. But Rodrigo Rojas de Negri could easily have been any Chilean youth. In fact, he is representative of many young Chileans who have risked torture or death by protesting their government's actions, or who simply ended up in the wrong place at the wrong time when General Pinochet wanted to send another message to the population.

That message is that human life is expendable in the pursuit of General Pinochet's political agenda. In Chile there are no human rights which supersede the power of the military.

The Reagan Administration has launched a belated diplomatic attack on the Pinochet government. This attack is personified by a valiant Ambassador who quietly but bravely expresses the sentiment of many Americans who despise the tactics of oppressive authoritarian governments such as exist in Chile or South Africa. I have a great deal of respect for Mr. Barnes.

Yet we must view the latest efforts of the Administration in the context of all its Latin American policies. Even without any such hideous incidents of burning young bodies on the roadsides, a small country such as Nicaragua has felt the full force of the administration's wrath. They have insisted on 100 million dollars in military assistance for the Contra forces, they have rejected the decisions of a neutral international tribunal like the World Court and they have persistently opposed any development aid to Nicaragua through the multilateral development banks. The crimes committed by the Pinochet government would seem to require every bit of the force of indignation and outrage expressed against Nicaragua.

Instead, the United States has done nothing to bring pressure on Chile by using its considerable influence in the multilateral development banks despite congressional demands to that effect. Last year Chile received \$1.1 billion dollars through the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank with the support of this administration. As my colleagues will recall, section 701 of the International Financial Institutions Act explicitly states that the American taxpayer does not want to send money allotted for development to bolster governments which are internationally recognized to be human rights abusers.

That policy of the administration must be reversed. The cycles of violence in Chile since 1973 are painfully repeated year after year. Yet even Mr. Barnes, official spokesman for the United States, appears unable to stem the cruel disregard for human rights. I can only ask why the administration would hesitate to use whatever pressure, economic as well as political, to aid those forces in Chile calling for an end to violence? One of the most obvious pressure points to use, and the one mandated by the Congress, is to oppose loans to this regime which is a persistent and gross violator of the human rights of its citizens.

In the next few days, I will be scheduling a hearing to investigate U.S. voting policy in the multilateral development banks in light of the new developments in Chile. I hope that when these hearings are held, we will learn that the administration has re-examined its policies in

this area. In the meantime, I urge my colleagues to join with me in expressing our support for the existing human rights legislation and our insistence that it be observed.

THE FEDERAL HOSPITAL SYSTEM SHARING ACT OF 1986

HON. HARRIS W. FAWELL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1986

Mr. FAWELL. Mr. Speaker, on June 26, the Grace Caucus introduced a legislative package of 14 bills which will save \$25 billion over a 3-year period. I am cosponsoring 11 of the bills and sponsoring 1 of them—H.R. 5157, the Federal Hospital System Sharing Act of 1986.

H.R. 5157 implements the Grace Commission proposals which expand the scope of a 1982 law, the Veterans' Administration and Defense Department Health Resources Sharing and Emergency Operations Act (Public Law 97-174). The 1982 act provides for sharing of Federal hospital resources.

The Grace Commission study found that increased sharing of hospital resources between DOD and the VA would reduce costs. The GAO agrees with these conclusions. The 1982 act, however, only extends sharing authority to cover primary beneficiaries and does not include DOD dependents, retirees, or survivors.

Because DOD dependents, retirees, or survivors are not included under the 1982 law, the Grace Commission has concluded that sharing agreements between DOD and the VA have not been effective. H.R. 5157 corrects this flaw in current law by extending coverage to dependents and survivors of VA and military personnel.

There is a legitimate need to improve the operations of the federal hospital system. Health care budgets in the VA and DOD have increased over 400 percent in the past decade. Although Federal law permits inter-agency sharing to improve the quality of health care and avoid duplication of services, no law actually required such sharing prior to 1982. And the Grace Commission has documented the inadequacies of the 1982 law.

Real benefits can be achieved through hospital sharing. In the private sector, hospital sharing is a very common method to reduce unnecessary duplication and waste. Over two-thirds of all private-sector hospitals now share one or more services or facilities. In a study of a 25-hospital sharing arrangement in St. Paul/Minneapolis, more the \$100,000 a year alone was saved in medical supply purchasing. The successes of the private sector can be copied in the federal hospital system.

H.R. 5157 would not reduce the medical care now provided by DOD to its approximately 186 hospitals and 310 outpatient clinics and by the VA to its approximately 168 acute care hospitals, 226 outpatient clinics, and 90 nursing homes. Instead, this bill ensures that these services will be provided efficiently by allowing all eligible persons to receive direct health from either DOD or VA facilities.

The text of H.R. 5157 follows:

H.R. 5157

A bill to increase Government economy and efficiency and to reduce the deficit by implementing a recommendation of the President's Private Sector Survey on Cost Control relating to the sharing of Veterans' Administration and Department of Defense healthcare resources

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, this Act may be cited as the "Federal Hospital System Sharing Act of 1986".

PURPOSE

SEC. 2. The purpose of this Act is to improve the efficiency and reduce the costs of Veterans' Administration and Department of Defense hospitals by expanding the authority to share health-care resources.

SHARING VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION AND DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE HEALTH-CARE RESOURCES

SEC. 3 (a) Section 5011(d)(1) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by striking out the second sentence and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "Under any such agreement, an individual who is eligible to receive direct health care in a facility of one agency that is a party of such a sharing agreement may be furnished health care at a facility of another such agency that is a party to the sharing agreement."

(b) Section 5011(d)(3) of such title is amended by striking out "individuals who are not primary beneficiaries of" and inserting in lieu thereof "beneficiaries of an agency other than".

(c) Section 5011(g)(1) of such title is amended to read as follows:

"(1) The term 'beneficiary' means a person who is entitled by law to receive direct health care furnished by the Veterans' Administration or the Department of Defense."

NEW HORIZONS FOR AMERICA'S YOUTH

HON. MICKEY EDWARDS

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1986

Mr. EDWARDS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, each year the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and the VFW's Ladies Auxiliary conduct a Voice of Democracy scriptwriting contest. This year more than 250,000 secondary school students participated in the contest, competing for the six national scholarships which are awarded as top prizes. The contest theme this year was "New Horizons for America's Youth."

I'm pleased to place in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the winning script from the State of Oklahoma, delivered by Melissa Lea Wood, a constituent of mine, who lives in Oklahoma City. I know how proud Missy's parents are of her accomplishment, and how proud her friends and teachers at Living Word Academy must be. I'm pleased to have this opportunity to share her work with others.

NEW HORIZONS FOR AMERICA'S YOUTH

The Horse Head nebula: a single, bright shimmering constellation in the universe of wonder, lying millions of miles from the earth.

In order to take a photograph of this fascinating discovery an extensive journey into

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

the frontiers of outer space was required. Lifetimes of hard work and great amounts of money were consumed in developing that photograph from the far horizon of outer space. We need to travel as far into the depths of "Inner Space" as others have journeyed into the thresholds of outer space. Inner Space pertains to people—to their mind and soul and environment.

Inner Space is the new horizon for youth! Technology has progressed astronomically from the discovery of the steam engine to the launching of the first space shuttle. The headway made in the impersonal atmosphere of outer space shows us how much additional gain we can hope for in the personal sphere of Inner Space.

The first horizon in Inner Space our youth of today need to approach is crime. The people whose needs are not met are often those whose lives lean toward crime. Realizing that seventy-five percent of the world is illiterate will give us a starting place. An increase of education can lead to improvement in socioeconomic status. When people's needs are better met, the crime rate goes down. Each young person should obtain all of the education possible and encourage friends to do the same. School is the horizon of today!

As each star in the sky has its own amount of space to exist, so each individual on the earth needs space, also. Some have an enriched, enlarged, abundant space while others have an epic struggle just to exist from one day to the next. Each night one-half of the world's people go to bed hungry. I cannot rest happily in my portion of Inner Space as long as there are people hungry and starving. Perhaps we as young people, could set aside one or more days to fast. We would become more aware of how hunger feels and the money saved could be given to those who truly know hunger as a constant companion. Our increased awareness would be an incentive to help any civic and church groups near us who are legitimately fighting hunger. We must share our Inner Space with all.

Hundreds of years ago, the beautiful lands of our nation were discovered. Wave after wave of eager scouts made this land America. Today, many rivers and valleys and seashores are glutted with pollution. Even the air we breathe is changed. One state has cleaned up every river and stream. It is possible to reverse the process of pollution. We must clean-up our horizons so that the youth of all ages to come can enjoy the heritage of the "spacious skies and purple mountain majesty" before they are beyond saving. Our Inner Space must be preserved.

Another Inner Space dream is Peace. But how can I, a single young person do anything? Several years ago a young girl named Samantha mailed a letter to the leader of Russia. Through her sincerity and grave determination she was invited to Russia where she acted as a bond helping to secure terms of peace between Russia and America. Perhaps our history would be different if more young people had been equally aroused by the thought of war and had acted upon that feeling as Samantha did. Maybe there would be fewer graves filled with those who sacrificed their lives far from their loved ones; fewer war-torn veterans stricken with physical and emotional handicaps; fewer families mourning a brave soldier who will never return; fewer of our finest men perishing at the brink of life. Though Samantha was tragically killed in a plane crash, she demonstrated that each individual can play a big part in the survival of the world.

Perhaps we cannot take an actual picture of Inner Space as we did of the Horse Head nebula, but I would be satisfied with a picture of streets without crime, a child well fed, a sparkling clean river, and a nation and world at peace.

I begin my journey into Inner Space today.

INSULTS DON'T TAKE THE PLACE OF ARGUMENTS

HON. BRUCE A. MORRISON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1986

Mr. MORRISON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues an excellent analysis recently published in the New York Times by Prof. Paul Gewirtz of Yale University Law School concerning the Supreme Court's shockingly unprincipled and insensitive decision upholding Georgia's sodomy law.

THE COURT WAS "SUPERFICIAL" IN THE HOMOSEXUALITY CASE

(By Paul Gewirtz)

NEW HAVEN.—Last week, the Supreme Court decided one of the major open issues in American constitutional law, concluding that the Government has the power to criminalize private consensual homosexual acts.

Legal scholars have been discussing this issue for several decades, stimulated by Supreme Court cases expanding the protection of privacy, by increasing public attention to homosexuality and by an extraordinarily rich philosophic literature, going back to John Stuart Mill, on the legitimacy of morals legislation. Now, after avoiding the issue for years, the Supreme Court has spoken, in a written opinion that is so superficial, peremptory and insensitive that it deserves to be criticized on this ground alone, quite apart from the Court's conclusion about the constitutionality of sodomy laws.

Consider just two of the questions raised by the case. First, what is meant by the explicit provision in the Constitution protecting individual "liberty" from governmental infringements? The Supreme Court has already held that this provision includes the liberty to use contraceptives, to live with whom one wishes, to use pornographic material in one's home, to have an abortion if one chooses and to engage in other private conduct related to family, marriage and procreation.

Does the concept of constitutional "liberty" reflected in those prior cases extend to private sexual conduct between people of the same sex? If not, the reason must be more convincing than the Court's one-sentence assertion: "No connection between family, marriage or procreation on the one hand and homosexual activity on the other has been demonstrated by the Court of Appeals or by respondent."

In truth, Michael Hardwick, the homosexual who first brought this case, the Court of Appeals that originally ruled on it and Justice Harry A. Blackmun's dissent all made a clear connection. The principle underlying the various earlier cases, they argued, was that "liberty" includes intimate associations and private conduct central to one's fulfillment as a person, including sexual activity, and that this principle required protection

of homosexual intimacies as well as heterosexual ones. Perhaps that connection between the earlier cases and this one is not sufficient, but the Court does not tell us why.

The Court does tell us that "proscriptions against [homosexuality] have ancient roots." But as the Court itself acknowledges, the constitutional guarantee of liberty protects not only conduct that has been protected throughout our "history and tradition" but also freedoms that we have come to see as "implicit in the concept of ordered liberty." (If "history and tradition" were an exclusive guide, many constitutional protections we take for granted today would not exist.)

Mr. Hardwick and his defenders did not argue that history or tradition have protected homosexual rights; they argued instead that given the importance of intimate associations in a person's life and in a free society, a homosexual's right to have consensual sexual relationships in his home is an element of "ordered liberty." The Court treats this argument no better than a history-based one, calling it "at best, facetious." But insults do not take the place of arguments.

The Court is equally offhanded about a second major issue—the question of whether or not the Government may punish private conduct purely on the ground that it is deemed "immoral" without any evidence of concrete harm to others. This has, for centuries, been one of the most debated issues in the Anglo-American legal tradition. Yet a Supreme Court majority has now disposed of it summarily, saying simply: "We do not agree." The Court does not give reasons, or respond to the serious arguments on the other side, or explain why the Government's invocation of "morality" is deemed sufficient here, although the Supreme Court has rejected it in earlier cases.

The Court's refusal to engage these two large questions seriously, or even respond to Justice Blackmun's dissent, is more than an intellectual failing. It is also an insult—to homosexuals, but also to any Americans who care about liberty. In characterizing one of Mr. Hardwick's weightiest arguments as "at best, facetious," the Court makes its hostility explicit. Chief Justice Warren Burger's concurring opinion is pervasively hostile, calling homosexual acts "heinous" and asserting that eliminating laws against homosexuals "would cast aside millennia of moral teaching."

Perhaps even more striking than the majority's offhandedness and hostility is the opinion's failure to acknowledge in any way the human dimension of this issue. Not a single sentence expresses any understanding of the fact that this case involves human beings who have needs for intimacy, love and sexual expression like the rest of us. Not a single sentence acknowledges the human anguish that anti-homosexual statutes can create or that these laws criminalize an American minority that has been struggling for political and civil membership for many years. These are not extra-constitutional matters; they are certainly relevant in deciding what ordered liberty means. Can it be that the justices do not see this human dimension?

To have addressed these things would not necessarily have required the Court to change its conclusions on constitutional law or to express approval of homosexual behavior. But such sensitivity would have made a difference. It is one thing to lose; it is even worse to lose believing one's claim has not even received respectful consider-

ation. Fair judicial decision-making requires that consideration. The Court's insensitivity and offhandedness in this case represent more than a human deficiency; they represent a serious deficiency in the art of judging.

That failing is especially troublesome in this case because it may affect the broader political response to the decision. As the Court notes, a constitutional case decides only what a legislature is allowed to do, not what is desirable. But here the Court treats homosexuals' claims in such a dismissive way that it conveys a sense that similar treatment by legislatures would be appropriate. The opinion exacerbates homosexuals' already marginal status. It will also encourage public officials to summarily dismiss as "facetious" any argument that anti-homosexual laws intrude upon a personal freedom worth tolerating. In short, it will encourage the adoption and enforcement of such laws.

A TRIBUTE TO MR. STEVEN
DEBOLT

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1986

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the outstanding efforts of one of my constituents, Mr. Steven DeBolt of Newton Falls, OH. Mr. DeBolt recently received a distinguished service award for his achievements as a public educator from the Taft Institute for Two Party Government. This honor is bestowed competitively to only 30 of our finest secondary school educators from 30 different States across our Nation in recognition of those noble, unsung heroes who provide leadership and solid role models to our young people.

Mr. DeBolt received his BS degree from Kent State University in Kent, OH, and currently teaches American Government, History and Economics at Newbury High School. He is actively engaged in local politics, serving as a precinct committeeperson, and more recently running as a candidate for the Ohio State House of Representatives. Previously he was a congressional intern and was responsible for forming a school committee as a forum for political candidates in the State of Ohio. Besides having an interest in politics, Mr. DeBolt enjoys music, golf, and currently coaches golf and basketball at Newbury High School.

But what is perhaps best about Mr. DeBolt is his dedicated, unselfish devotion and participation in the education of our youth. He is a fine example of the responsibility and public spirit that is the key to our over 200 years of successful, participatory democracy which has its foundations in an educated populace. To quote Mr. DeBolt, "I believe that helping young people to get involved in politics and to motivate them to participate politically is the hardest challenge in education."

Mr. Speaker, I think we can all learn from this young man's outstanding example and accomplishments that exhibit a dedicated public spirit that must be promoted and encouraged throughout every level of our society and educational system. May Mr. DeBolt's dedication and achievements serve as an inspiration and

continued recognition of the importance of educational opportunity at all levels of society. Mr. DeBolt is a fine example of the continuing need for us as responsible public servants to support educational opportunity and those who contribute to the pursuit of such a noble goal as a lifetime occupation.

I am pleased to take these few minutes to recognize the outstanding contribution to the 17th Congressional District of Mr. Steven DeBolt.

NOTEWORTHY REMARKS OF
NEW JERSEY INSURANCE COM-
MISSIONER

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1986

Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, throughout the course of my subcommittee's inquiry into the insurance crisis, I have called the attention of the House to items that might help inform Members about this important problem. Today I am inserting in the RECORD an article on recent remarks by the Insurance Commissioner of New Jersey, Kenneth Merin.

While reasonable people will differ over aspects of the complex problem of insurance availability, Commissioner Merin's candid and thoughtful remarks deserve a wide audience.

Mr. Merin has made an important contribution to the discussion regarding the insurance crisis.

[From the Gloucester County Times, June 25, 1986]

REGULATORS HIT FOR INSURANCE CRISIS—
MERIN: GOVERNMENT ACTIONS "ABYSMAL"

ATLANTIC CITY.—Insurance Commissioner Kenneth Merin said Tuesday regulators are partly to blame for the crisis that has caused rates for liability coverage to skyrocket and made it impossible for some businesses to buy insurance.

Merin, who recently re-assumed the Cabinet post he held for about a year from 1984 to 1985, described past government regulation of the insurance industry as "abysmal" as he spoke to the Professional Insurance Agents of New Jersey.

He also said he recognizes that cycles in the insurance industry and exorbitant awards in personal injury and other types of lawsuits have contributed to current high rates and companies' unwillingness to write insurance for certain enterprises, such as taverns and day care centers.

Describing the problems of companies producing polio vaccine in obtaining insurance, Merin noted that a California woman who had a rare adverse reaction to the medicine lost an \$800,000 reward on appeal.

Meanwhile, a vaccinated man with a similar reaction won \$10 million in a suit against the drug company, Merin said.

He told about 500 people attending the insurance agents' convention he thinks they would agree with him that people injured as a result of accident or other circumstances deserve some compensation.

What must be eliminated is the "lottery" system created by various courts, the commissioner said.

"I hope to work on different methods of compensation to get us out of this lottery-

ture situation we've been in for the past 10 years," Merin said.

He added that the state Department of Insurance is installing sophisticated computer systems to improve its service to and regulation of the industry.

In an interview after his short speech, Merin said worker's compensation is one such system that could be used to settle fairly cases of people injured on the job without dragging disputes into court.

"I think there are a lot of things that do not have to be in the courts," he said.

Asked about his comments on poor regulation, Merin said the Insurance Department in New Jersey operated in 1982 much like it did in 1942.

In the same time period, however, the insurance industry changed dramatically and many companies expanded their financial services far beyond insurance, he said.

Regulators didn't keep up with the pace set by the industry, Merin said.

He declined to comment specifically on proposals now in the state Legislature to relieve the insurance crisis by, among other things, imposing caps on damage awards, requiring some disputes be solved in arbitration rather than before judges, and permitting some jury awards to be paid in installments rather than lump sums.

He said all the bills are "interesting."

Merin, a lawyer, served as Gov. Thomas H. Kean's director of policy and planning between stints as insurance commissioner.

He was research director of Kean's successful campaign in 1981 and was the governor's deputy chief counsel for more than two years.

BICENTENNIAL OF THE CONSTITUTION AND EDUCATION

HON. ROBERT W. KASTENMEIER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1986

Mr. KASTENMEIER. Mr. Speaker, although we live in a democracy, too few of our citizens participate in the political process. Similarly, too few Americans understand the values and principles that support our constitutional system of government. As representatives of the people, we in Congress must constantly strive to improve the education of our citizens about the fundamental principles of constitutional government and to encourage their enlightened participation in the political process.

The upcoming celebrations of the bicentennials of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights provide an excellent opportunity for all of us to help improve civic education in the United States. The Congress, during the last session, authorized an appropriation of \$5 million to the Commission on the Bicentennial of the Constitution to support programs in elementary and secondary schools. The legislation also provides for a national bicentennial competition. This action provides us an opportunity to develop and promote innovative and effective programs to help our youth gain a better understanding of their democratic heritage.

I would like to draw my colleagues' attention to an excellent program designed to meet these needs that is being field-tested in my State of Wisconsin with the assistance of the Center for Civic Education. This project is the National Bicentennial Competition on the Con-

stitution and Bill of Rights. Plans call for this instructional and testing program to be field tested widely in Wisconsin next fall by the Special Commission on the Bicentennial for Youth of Wisconsin under the leadership of Gladys Kauffman, executive director of the Wisconsin Bar Foundation. My constituents inform me of the excellent quality of this program and their high expectations for its successful use in Wisconsin. In addition, I am informed that the merit of the program has led to its having been awarded official recognition by the Committee on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution chaired by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger.

Once the field-testing phase of this program is completed, the results will be used to improve it and make it available to every congressional district in the Nation. This will be made possible by the approval of the recommendations of the Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State, the Judiciary and Related Agencies, that an appropriation of \$13 million be made available to the Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution and that \$2.7 million of these funds be earmarked for nationwide implementation of the National Bicentennial Competition on the Constitution and Bill of Rights. These recommendations are worthy of our support.

As Walt Whitman observed almost one century ago in words that still ring true today:

I say that democracy can never prove itself beyond cavil until it founds and luxuriantly grows its own forms of art, poems, schools, theology, displacing all that exists, or that has been produced anywhere in the past, under opposite influences.

Education and democracy go hand-in-hand. Together, they sustain and improve our society. Let us support endeavors like the Bicentennial of the Constitution and the Special Commission on the Bicentennial for the Youth of Wisconsin.

SAMUEL GOMPERS AND THE AMERICAN LABOR MOVEMENT

HON. ROY DYSON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1986

Mr. DYSON. Mr. Speaker, this year marks the 100th anniversary of the American Federation of Labor's founding convention. 1986 also marks the publication of the first volume in an important series on the life of the founder and first president of AFL, Samuel Gompers.

During the past decade, Stuart B. Kaufman and other scholars at the University of Maryland have actively worked to compile a definitive record on Samuel Gompers and the fledgling American labor movement. This trek has taken Dr. Kaufman and his colleagues from London, England—where Gompers spent his childhood—to many of our Nation's cities whose workers were catalysts in the formation of the labor movement.

In the first volume of "The Samuel Gompers Papers: The Making of a Union Leader, 1850-86," the editors explore selected documents on the early career of Gompers that not only serves as an insightful biography, but

tells of the political and intellectual complexities facing many of the leaders in the labor movement. This first book, as well as the upcoming volumes, will certainly preserve the history of American trade unionism and nourish many future discourses on the industrialization of our Nation.

I commend Stuart Kaufman and the editors of this important work on the publication of their first volume, and I submit for the RECORD a review written by Joe McCartin in the New York Times Book Review on July 6, 1986:

THE SAMUEL GOMPERS PAPERS: VOLUME ONE:
THE MAKING OF A UNION LEADER, 1850-86

Edited by Stuart B. Kaufman (University of Illinois)

Samuel Gompers, founder of the American Federation of Labor and president for all but one of its first 37 years, shaped the American labor movement more than any other individual. While scholars have long debated the merits of the Gompers legacy of "business unionism," rarely have they probed the milieu out of which Gompers and his union tradition emerged. Stuart B. Kaufman and his editorial staff help remedy this with their publication of the first volume of the Gompers Papers, issued in the 100th year since the A.F.L.'s founding convention. Assembling newspaper accounts, census data, union literature and correspondence, the editors sketch Gompers's rise from an immigrant childhood in London's East End to the presidency of the fledgling A.F.L. in 1886. The real value of this volume, however, lies more in what it reveals about the people and events surrounding Gompers than about the man himself. Faced with a dearth of material related directly to Gompers's early career, the editors have resourcefully selected documents that trace Gompers's development through the movements in which he participated—German-American socialism; the struggle of New York City's cigar makers to build a viable union; the conflict between the national trade unions and the Knights of Labor, a national industrial union that collapsed around 1900, for leadership of the labor movement. The volume's broad sweep conveys the complexity of what Mr. Kaufman calls "the political, intellectual and industrial climate" that shaped the American working class during the turbulent era of industrialization. The collection should enrich all future discussions of this enigmatic champion of American trade unionism.

HYMAN RICKOVER—PEACE THROUGH STRENGTH

HON. BUD SHUSTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1986

Mr. SHUSTER. Mr. Speaker, following is an excellent editorial about the life of Hyman Rickover from the Bedford Gazette of July 10, 1986:

HYMAN RICKOVER

Blessed are the peacemakers.

Admiral Hyman Rickover died Tuesday, at 86. For over thirty years, the father of the nuclear Navy had thrived on intellectual controversy, terrorized his officers, and clung to power with the grip of an angry

eagle, until, at the age of 82, someone had the courage to ease him out.

For those years, while Rickover's submarines promised swift and terrible retaliation, not one missile was fired in anger. Because Rickover fought so fiercely, we had peace.

Sam Pratt, of Rockland Manufacturing, can remember Rickover coming aboard, unannounced, without the usual retinue, to talk to shipyard workers—he was one himself—to get the inside dope on progress.

Jim Miltenberger, a native of Spring Hope, once described "the interview" with Rickover as a memorably harrowing experience. Rickover interviewed every Naval officer entering nuclear service, and made most of them uncomfortable.

The feisty little man generated controversy on all sides. "He attacked Naval bureaucracy, ignored red tape, lacerated those he considered stupid, bullied subordinates and assailed the country's educational system," The New York Times said. "And he achieved..."

Rickover's achievements will become the stuff of legend, because it took an uncommon will, and independence of spirit, to overcome lethargy, to drive a nation to the excellence he demanded.

Because they are so secret (at least until a worm sells out those secrets, in return for eight piddling years in prison), the Navy's nuclear missile ships are often underappreciated. As a deterrent to Soviet adventures, they have been momentous.

The Nautilus, which a quarter-century ago did the unheard-of by cruising under the North Pole, is now a museum in Groton, Conn.

There is no statue there to Rickover, a small man with a giant intellect and heart, but there should be. They didn't even invite him to the ceremony when the captain of the Nautilus was decorated in 1958.

But in reality, Rickover's monument is neither the Nautilus nor the 150 Navy ships now powered by nuclear drive. His monument to mankind is the thirty years of peace we have enjoyed, because he was a peacemaker.

OUR NATIONAL ANTHEM

HON. ROY DYSON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1986

Mr. DYSON. Mr. Speaker, over 170 years ago, Francis Scott Key wrote the Star Spangled Banner, our national anthem. He wrote this song after one of the most important battles of the War of 1812. The battle of Fort McHenry not only saved the city of Baltimore from certain destruction, but is also a shining example of American heroism. For nearly 20 hours the American Forces withstood a heavy artillery barrage from the British Navy. The American defenders, outgunned and overmatched refused to surrender. This gallant effort on the part of the American Forces, inspired Francis Scott Key to write a poem about the heroism he viewed while a captive on one of the British vessels. His poem was later set to music, and became what is now our national anthem. Since that time, the Star Spangled Banner has come to represent the spirit of American Independence throughout the world.

Recently, however, legislation has been introduced to change our national anthem to America the Beautiful. Many Americans, myself included, oppose any such action. Therefore, I would like to include for my colleagues the following resolution from the City Council of Baltimore, expressing their opposition to the legislation to change the national anthem from the Star Spangled Banner to America the Beautiful.

[The resolution follows:]

CITY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE No. —

A RESOLUTION ENTITLED

A Resolution concerning National Anthem For the purpose of requesting the Maryland Congressional Delegation to oppose legislation in the United States Congress that seeks to change the National Anthem from the Star Spangled Banner to another song.

Whereas, HR1052, a bill that is pending before the House of Representatives, seeks to change the national anthem from the Star Spangled Banner to America the Beautiful; and

Whereas, Although America the Beautiful is a moving song, the Star Spangled Banner was written by a witness to the bombardment of Fort McHenry who was inspired by what he saw; and

Whereas, The Star Spangled Banner commemorates the bombardment of Fort McHenry during the War of 1812: In September of 1814, protected only by their earthen bulwarks, the brave, patriotic defenders of Baltimore withstood intensive bombardment from the British who were in the Chesapeake Bay and out of range of the Fort's cannons. Throughout 20 hours of this bombardment, the courageous defenders held their ground and by dawn's early light our flag was still there. The British attack was repelled. Unlike our new Nation's Capitol that had been burned to the ground, Baltimore was saved from destruction; and

Whereas, Within the first year of its publication the Star Spangled Banner was the favorite patriotic song of the new nation; and

Whereas, The popular acceptance of the Star Spangled Banner continued through the end of the Century, its performance as the national anthem was required by Army and Navy regulations in 1890, and finally on March 3, 1931, because of its significance and endurance as a patriotic song, it was adopted by the President and Congress as the National Anthem in Public Law 823, and for these reasons; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the City Council of Baltimore, that the Maryland Delegation to the U.S. Congress is requested to seek an unfavorable report on HR1052 from the Subcommittee on Census and Population of the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this Resolution be sent to the members of the Maryland Delegation to the U.S. Congress.

MAKING THE GRADE IN ANN ARBOR

HON. CARL D. PURSELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1986

Mr. PURSELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring a recent editorial from Science magazine to the attention of the House.

As all Members are aware, the challenge which our local, county, and State governments face today is meeting the changing needs of the business and industrial community. Economic stability, growth, and development hinges on an area's ability to keep and attract business. Without that ability, jobs are lost, businesses close, and people move elsewhere.

As the Representative for Michigan's Second Congressional District, I'm proud to say we're keeping our businesses and attracting others. Local leaders in the communities I represent are making the grade. They have formed partnerships with business and education leaders in an effort to meet the needs and challenge of the 1980's.

The following editorial appeared in the June 6 edition of Science. It was written by Philip H. Abelson and points out some of the successful efforts underway in Ann Arbor. After reading the editorial, I think you will agree, Ann Arbor is making the grade.

Mr. Speaker, I would hope my colleagues will take a moment to read about the type of cooperative effort we need to undertake and encourage.

The article follows:

[From Science, June 6, 1986]

GLOBAL MANUFACTURING COMPETITION

(By Philip H. Abelson)

The United States has been experiencing enormous trade deficits, largely due to inability to compete in the production of high-quality, low-cost durable goods. The situation will not be quickly remedied, but emerging new technology and better management practices hold the promise of better days. A crucial determinant in the outcome of global competition will be activities occurring in Michigan, the leading manufacturing state.

Until the late 1970's, a smug arrogance was the dominant mood in the automobile industry. To a major degree, the research laboratories of the big three automobile manufacturers were merely window dressing. In 1979, when a Japanese engineer described at a symposium his painstaking analysis of stresses in the shell of a Honda, he was an object of derision. The industry had little contact with universities except to hire some of the graduates. The state government's principal actions were to pile taxes and regulations on the industry while cutting back support for engineering at the universities.

The oil crisis, demand for high-quality small cars, and a recession that brought Michigan unemployment in 1981 to 17 percent had the effect of that of a two-by-four on a mule. The state government, industry, universities, and citizens in general recognized the need for change as well as to learn some lessons from the Japanese.

On a recent visit to Ann Arbor and Detroit, I noted evidence of changes that have

occurred in the intervening years. The state government has provided \$70 million for construction at the University of Michigan of new buildings for engineering. It has substantially increased its support for the engineering faculty and their research. The state is assisting in the financing of start-up companies such as those in robotics and machine vision.

The automobile industry is in the midst of change in the use of electronics, robots, machine vision, and new materials, as well as in supplier and employer relations. A new Buick-Oldsmobile-Cadillac plant at Hamtramck has 260 robots and many new computer-controlled features. To meet the needs for robots of various kinds and for machine vision a large number of new small companies have become active in southeast Michigan. They bring an excitement reminiscent of that of an early Silicon Valley.

Two nonprofit institutes in Ann Arbor have impressive leadership and roles of increasing importance. The Environmental Research Institute of Michigan has some of the world's best experts in remote sensing. They have produced robots with good shape discrimination, devices for very accurate measurements of features of automobiles, and a device for inspecting the exterior of an automobile for proper trim, taillights, and other features. The machine vision is fast, cheap, and capable. They have also developed a computer with parallel processing especially suitable for processing the complex data related to machine vision.

The Industrial Technology Institute has activities that include a flexible machining group looking at machine tools, sensors, materials handling, and automated design for manufacturability. It is a robotic evaluation center. The institute is helping to write the specifications for a manufacturing automation protocol. This will provide a common computer and control language that will allow robots and other equipment to communicate no matter who makes them.

The University of Michigan has been positioning itself to interact with these institutes and with companies large and small. In turn, auto companies now welcome professors and their students and permit them to use assembly plants as laboratories. One of the aims at the universities is to achieve interaction of experts in robotics, machine cognition, machine vision, and machine action with experts in computer-aided design of systems involving those technologies and new and superior materials. A goal is to develop highly adaptable robots with large-scale computing capability and expanded artificial intelligence.

One can encounter a great deal of enthusiasm and a climate of can-do in Ann Arbor. A new culture seems to be evolving there. If the rate of evolution continues, something will be created that will have impact beyond Michigan.

MARIANJOY REHABILITATION CENTER RECEIVES NATIONAL AWARD

HON. HENRY J. HYDE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1986

Mr. HYDE. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to bring to the attention of my colleagues the fact that the Marianjoy Rehabilitation Center in Wheaton IL, has been named the Nation's

"Outstanding Rehabilitation Facility for 1986." The selection was made by the National Association of Rehabilitation Facilities [NARF], the national professional association for rehabilitation hospitals, and it was based on significant contributions to the quality of life for disabled individuals and distinguished activity within the rehabilitation facilities community.

Marianjoy's selection for this award comes as no surprise to those of us familiar with this outstanding facility. Since its founding in 1972 by the Wheaton Franciscan Sisters, Marianjoy Rehabilitation Center has come one of the most important assets of Chicago's western suburbs, and a vital part of an outstanding health care system.

As a medical facility specializing in the delivery of highly sophisticated physical rehabilitation services, Marianjoy provides an alternative to many individuals who have been pulled from the mainstream of life due to birth defects, traumatic accident, serious illness, heart problems, and other disabling events. Marianjoy offers hope as an alternative to a less productive existence, helping many physically impaired individuals to overcome disability and lead more productive, purposeful lives.

As one of three free-standing physical rehabilitation facilities in Illinois, and one of about 70 in the Nation, Marianjoy stands out as a leader in the provision of physical rehabilitation treatment, functional evaluation, and related programs and services. Marianjoy's approach to physical rehabilitation capitalizes on a patient's strengths and moves that patient toward independence and productive living.

I know my colleagues join me in congratulating all those associated with the Marianjoy Rehabilitation Center on this important achievement.

TURKISH TRADE UNIONS

HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1986

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, in coming weeks, an important trial will be coming to an end in Turkey. Despite the fact that this trial has been proceeding since December 24, 1981, it has largely escaped American's attention. But it should not have been ignored, for its outcome will have a profound effect on at least one aspect of the democratic system Turkey aspires to maintain and nurture: The organized participation of workers in the economic, social, and political life of their country.

Following the 1980 military coup in Turkey, many members of the DISK trade union (Confederation of Progressive Labor Unions) were detained without charges. Fifty-two members were indicated subsequent to the coup. Ultimately the number of DISK members standing trial rose to 1,477.

These trade unionists remain on trial—over 4 years after the charges were originally levied against them—for allegedly "trying to change the form of government" in Turkey and "interfering with the work of the Parliament." The defendants and their lawyers consistently have denied that their DISK activities were directed to such ends. By early this year,

all of them had been released from prison except those tried on separate charges. But they and their families continue to suffer financially and emotionally.

I am rising today not to support the position of either the prosecutors or the defendants in this particular trial. Rather, I want to underline the importance of organized labor participation in a democracy. And I want to alert the Turkish regime to the loss its own growing democracy would suffer were it to limit labor activities unduly.

Today, Turkey is a different place than it was in 1980. We and our European friends have followed Turkey's turn to greater civil freedoms with renewed hope and confidence. We have watched that country regain the respect of its citizens after a difficult, turbulent time. We have been heartened by its increasing willingness to open up sensitive issues of government to public debate and discussion.

Therefore I am taking this opportunity to urge the Turkish authorities to bring the DISK trial to an end swiftly and to allow the DISK trade unionists once again to lead normal and productive lives. Most importantly, let them contribute to the life of their country.

JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT PROGRAMS SUCCESSFUL

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1986

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, the Subcommittee on Human Resources held a hearing on June 19, 1986, to examine the role of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act [JJDA] in the development of successful programs for serving youth more effectively in the field of juvenile justice.

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act is the first Federal act to comprehensively address the complex issue of the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinquency by providing assistance designed to promote deep and lasting changes in our State and local juvenile justice systems. I am pleased to report that the witnesses were unanimous in their view that this act has played a key role in the development of programs that serve children more effectively and humanely while still protecting the safety of the public. Their testimony is reinforced by the fact that many of the programs originally started with JJDA seed money are now being continued with State dollars.

The experiences of Utah, Massachusetts, and Michigan illustrate that innovative approaches and programs are being developed at the State and local level using juvenile justice funds. In Massachusetts, the creative use of home-based treatment, nonsecure residential programs, and small, secure treatment facilities has established effective alternatives to large, custody-oriented training schools. Through its wide range of treatment options and the use of private nonprofit service providers, the State has improved its ability to respond to the diverse needs of its juvenile clients. Juvenile arraignments are declining at a faster rate than the juvenile population as a

whole with fewer youth being transferred to the adult system. In addition, the recidivism rate for juveniles passing through the Department of Youth Services [DYS] is dropping. Between 1972 and 1985, the percentage of new inmates in the State's adult department of corrections who were former DYS clients dropped 15 percent.

The experience of the State of Utah is similar. JJCPA funds have been used as seed money to develop a mix of programs based on a philosophy that youth can be changed and molded through effective, individualized treatment in the least restrictive setting that preserves the public safety. The Utah Youth Correction System is composed of two 30-bed regional secure facilities, three 15-bed regional observation and assessment centers, and about 30 different privately operated community-based alternative programs. Approximately three-fourths of the youth in custody are served in close proximity to their families, and 55 percent of the families of youth in secure facilities and in observation and assessment centers are involved in some form of family therapy or family counseling. This represents a dramatic increase in family involvement since the days of the large, centralized training school.

Preliminary results from a recent study of the Utah system by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency indicates a 72-percent reduction in charged criminal activity within the test group of severe, chronic juvenile offenders. This is reinforced by Utah's own data which shows a 75-percent reduction in recidivism in the year immediately following release from youth corrections and treatment in community-based programs.

In Michigan, the use of nonsecure community-based programs and a nationally recognized regional detention program has resulted in more cost effective and humane methods of treating troubled youth. In 1981, 63 juveniles were detained in adult jails and lockups. However, by 1985 this number was reduced to 13. The number of status offenders—for example runaways, truants, underage drinking—held in secure detention for more than 24 hours was reduced from 1,611 to 72 during that same time period. Juvenile justice funds also made possible research to examine the relative benefit of various types of diversion programs. The results of this study, indicating that family support and education programs are the most effective in preventing future delinquency, may be of great value to other States attempting to weigh the various diversion approaches.

The programs that have been developed and tested in these States demonstrate beyond doubt that taking care of our youth in an effective and humane way transcends the liberal/conservative traditions. We can be proud of the leadership and guidance that the Federal Government has provided in this area through the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.

CENTER LINE, MICHIGAN CELEBRATES 50TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. DENNIS M. HERTEL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1986

Mr. HERTEL of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask my distinguished colleagues to join me in paying tribute to the city of Center Line, MI which celebrated its 50th anniversary on July 5, 1986. Center Line, which is one of 14 cities I represent in the U.S. Congress, has a population of 9,286 and is a slightly smaller than 2 square miles. It is surrounded by the city of Warren.

Michigan became a State in 1837 and the settlement that was to later become the city of Center Line was established in that same year. What we know as Center Line today was originally named Hickory in 1837; it was changed to Aba in 1838; and became Warren Township in 1839.

It was more than a hundred years after the pickets were built around the fort at Detroit that the first pioneers moved into Center Line. Two obstacles slowed the settlement of this area. First, there were no roads to bring the people into the area; the only mode of transportation during the 18th and 19th centuries was the canoe and the only highways were the lakes and rivers. Second, the French had a policy to protect the fur trade by keeping the wilderness intact.

Up until the 1820's, Center Line was known as an impassable swamp and travelers detoured around it. Gradually, as land became scarce, the French, German, Belgium, and Irish immigrants poured into the township. With great courage and determination, they set to work with spade and ax and felled the trees and drained the swamps.

Legend has it that the name "Center Line" came from one of three Indian trails leading from the fort at Detroit to other trading posts. The center trail was called Center Line by the French. The city of Center Line lies on that trail.

On July 5, 1986, the city of Center Line celebrated its 50th anniversary of incorporation. Residents saluted their city by holding a parade in honor of this historic occasion.

STUDENTS FOR ORGAN TRANSPLANTS

HON. MATTHEW J. RINALDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1986

Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, within the past few weeks, we have had several cases of organ transplants saving the lives of infants. These well-publicized events, however, represent only a tiny fraction of the cases in which the donation of organs is desperately needed.

As a matter of fact, at this very moment, while we deliberate the critical issues before us in this House, 8,000 of our fellow Americans are in dire need of the hearts, kidneys, livers, and other organs they must have in order to survive.

Although 20,000 Americans die each year under circumstances that would make them candidates to become donors, only one-tenth of these individuals do in fact have their organs taken for donation purposes, thus helping to perpetuate the organ gap we face.

One of the anomalies of the organ gap is the fact that those who are by nature best qualified to close it are not doing so. Young people between the ages of 18 and 25 are ideal candidates to become organ donors because their bodies have not yet been ravaged by the debilitating diseases that afflict our elders. Yet only 24 percent of the population between the ages of 18 and 24 have signed organ donation pledge cards.

In recognition of the need for organ donations and of the unique potential young people have for filling the gap, one of my constituents—Paul L. Vetter of Mountainside, NJ—has taken the initiative by forming the charter chapter of the Students for Organ Transplants, the first campus organization dedicated to promoting the cause of organ donations among college students.

Last spring, Mr. Vetter organized a group of concerned collegians at the University of Notre Dame in South Bend, IN, where he will be a junior in September. This band of dedicated young people conducted a successful drive for signatures on organ donation pledge cards, enlisting the support of 2,000 of their fellow Notre Dame students.

Next year, Mr. Vetter and the Students for Organ Transplants intend to conduct a second drive on their campus and to persuade students at other colleges and universities to join their movement.

Mr. Speaker, Paul Vetter and his fellow Students for Organ Transplants at the University of Notre Dame deserve our highest praise for their altruistic efforts to save the lives of their fellow Americans by advancing the cause of organ donations.

Paul Vetter and the Students for Organ Transplants at the University of Notre Dame have demonstrated that there are young people who are not indifferent to the plight of human beings in need of help. I ask you and my colleagues to join me in commending Paul Vetter and the Students for Organ Transplants at the University of Notre Dame for their outstanding efforts to help their fellow Americans.

PLEA FOR FREEDOM

HON. JOE MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1986

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Benjamin Charny is a 48-year-old mathematician who lives with his family in Moscow. Since 1979, he and his wife, Yadviga, daughter, and son-in-law have been seeking permission to emigrate from the Soviet Union. Their requests have been continually denied. Soviet officials have claimed their refusal to grant permission is based on Benjamin's having once held a security clearance for a job he had more than 15 years ago.

Although Dr. Charny is only 48 years old, he is gravely ill. He suffered from two heart at-

tacks and recently a tumor was discovered on his thyroid gland. The cardiologists did not permit surgery to be performed on Benjamin for fear that he would not survive the operation due to his severe heart condition. However, foreign visiting doctors have suggested that Benjamin try new treatment procedures that are offered in the West.

Although Dr. Charny has received all the medical help available in the Soviet Union, his brother Leon believes he would greatly benefit from the medical treatment offered to him in the West. Leon, who was allowed to emigrate in 1979, presently lives in Needham, a town in my district. He is deeply disturbed over this situation and is highly concerned about his brother's ill health. Leon Charny desperately hopes that his brother will be able to emigrate from the U.S.S.R. to live the remaining years of his life with his loved ones. After all, this right is guaranteed in the Helsinki accords to which the Soviet Union is signatory.

I urge Members of Congress to continue with their efforts on behalf of all the Jews in the Soviet Union who wish to practice their religious beliefs and cultural heritage freely. We must pledge to do all we can to see that the human rights of these and all individuals are not violated.

**ROUKEMA LAUDS ALEX
DOLINOFF**

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1986

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, this weekend one of my communities will honor a special citizen. In 1917 Alexis Dolinoff fled the Soviet revolution and came to our country. Like so many other immigrants, he sought freedom and he eagerly accepted the responsibilities that go along with a vibrant democracy. His new country gave him liberty and opportunity, and in return he gave integrity, maturity, artistic, and community leadership.

Alex Dolinoff was a lead dancer in his mother country and went on to become a ballet master in his new country. The discipline required for such achievements have also been evident in his civic contributions. For example, in 1946 Mr. Dolinoff helped found the Erskine Lakes Fire Company in Ringwood, N.J. He has been devoted to the company and its important works over the years and served as its chief in 1966. Even today, at 86 years of age, he works parttime on the company's beach patrol.

Alex was never blessed with a family of his own. We have all been blessed that he chose the fire company as his family.

We have just celebrated our national birthday and the anniversary of the Statue of Liberty. The best of what that glorious statue represents is personified in Alex Dolinoff.

On Saturday an entire community will honor a man who has performed for U.S. Presidents four times and foreign royalty nine times. These have drawn great public attention. An equally important contribution, however, which has not received such public acclaim has been Alex Dolinoff's devotion to the health and safety of his beautiful community.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

This generous man continues a full life today, and all his friends thank him sincerely and wish him continued good health and happiness.

**BETHLEHEM SOKOL'S DIAMOND
ANNIVERSARY**

HON. DON RITTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1986

Mr. RITTER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to heartily congratulate assembly 78 and wreath 32 of the Slovak Catholic Sokol on their diamond jubilee. For 75 years, these two Bethlehem chapters have sought and achieved productive citizenship in their new country through their religious and ethnic traditions.

They gathered recently at Rathbone Hall in the Lehigh Valley to celebrate the jubilee to the strains of "Hej, Slovaci," the Slovak national anthem.

These fraternal organizations have concentrated not only on the healthy bodies of their membership, men and women, young and old, but also on the development of sound minds. Their emphasis on sports has led to championships in track, gymnastics, basketball, volleyball, calisthenics, bowling, and golf on both the local and national levels.

With the support of Sts. Cyril and Methodius Church, the Bethlehem chapters began with small numbers in 1911. Thirty-five members worked energetically to found the assembly and 22 women initiated the wreath. Assembly 78 now has 688 men and 110 boys in its youth branch, junior assembly 18. There are 772 women in wreath 32 and 80 girls in its youth group, junior assembly 58. Family life is honored over the years since many family names reappear as charter members of both organizations in the lists of current officers.

The Bethlehem chapters contribute their rich heritage of cultural identity and their ardent patriotism to brighten the entire tapestry that comprises our Nation. Tibor T. Kovachovsky, supreme secretary of the Slovak Catholic Sokol, spoke the truth well when he lauded assembly 78 and wreath 32 as "one of the leading assemblies of Sokols."

I have personally experienced the strength of tradition, culture, and family-centered community life which makes Slovak contributions so important to our Lehigh Valley and to America.

Celebrating the 100th anniversary of the Statue of Liberty gives us an opportunity to appreciate the history of Slovak immigration, the role of the Catholic Sokols in America and the significant Slovak impact on Bethlehem and Lehigh Valley life.

**CONGRATULATIONS TO ED
CODY**

HON. WILLIAM W. COBEY, JR.

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1986

Mr. COBEY. Mr. Speaker, I was recently pleased to learn that one of my constituents

has been elected president of the Private Carrier Conference [PCC]. ED Cody, distribution Manager of GoodMark Foods, Inc., in Garner, NC, was elected PCC president at the group's recent meeting in Atlanta.

The PCC is the national trade association representing the interests of manufacturers, distributors, shippers and receivers who operate their own truck fleets as an extension of their primary business endeavors. The PCC is the largest conference affiliated with the American Trucking Association, representing nearly 2,500 members.

Ed Cody attended John Carroll University in Cleveland. During the Korean conflict, he served his country with the 3d Armored Division. He began working for GoodMark Foods, then a General Mills company, in 1970. In 1981, General Mills "spun off" Goodmark and the company has since that time grown substantially.

Ed Cody has served as first vice president of the PCC before his election as president. He is also on the Board of Directors of the North Carolina Trucking Association. In addition, he was one of the founders of the Raleigh chapter of the Delta Nu Alpha Transportation Fraternity, and was recently named Man of the Year by the Tarheel Chapter of DNA. Ed has also been active in arranging for transportation for the Food Bank of Raleigh, which salvages usable food for distribution to the needy through nonprofit agencies.

Ed and his wife of 32 years, Patricia, have nine children.

I recently had the opportunity to visit Ed and tour the GoodMark facility in Garner. I found the experience to be productive and highly informative in gaining a better understanding of both the company and of the importance of private carriage in our Nation's economy.

I congratulate Ed Cody on his election as PCC president, and on his many years of service to the transportation industry, Raleigh, and the State of North Carolina.

ELSIE AND BARNEY FRANK

HON. PATRICIA SCHROEDER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1986

Mrs. SCHROEDER. Mr. Speaker, now we know where BARNEY FRANK got his fighting spirit—from his mother's genes.

I want to share with my colleagues a Boston television editorial praising Elsie Frank.

THE DRG PROBLEM—A CALL FOR HEARINGS
(Delivered by John Spinola, Vice President & General Manager, WBZ-TV)

Elsie Frank is a fighter. She's 73 years old and on Medicare. And since Massachusetts joined the new Medicare payment system in October '85, she thinks the elderly are getting a raw deal.

This new payment scheme, called DRG's was designed to limit skyrocketing hospital costs by limiting hospital stays. But what is really happening to the elderly?

Recently, the Federal Inspector General looked at data from other states. He found some 3,000 cases of premature hospital discharge. We don't know just how many people in Massachusetts are discharged too

soon. Elder Advocates say it's a big problem, others claim it's not. It's time to find out what's really happening.

The state should step in and hold a series of public hearings. These hearings should be held in places which are easily accessible to older people, like senior centers or even in hospitals.

The questions are plentiful:

How do Medicare patients learn that they have a right to appeal a discharge decision?

What kind of pressure are doctors under to release patients quickly?

Are hospitals doing enough to help elderly plan for home care?

Is the quality of care being effectively monitored?

Answers to these questions are necessary. Especially for state policy makers who can propose state legislation to improve quality control under Medicare. If you agree that statewide hearings will help, write us at WBZ-TV. We'll make sure your letters are sent on to state officials. Help us find out if Medicare patients are being sent home from the hospital too soon and too sick.

NATIONAL BICENTENNIAL COMPETITION ON THE CONSTITUTION AND BILL OF RIGHTS

HON. DANIEL K. AKAKA

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1986

Mr. AKAKA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity today to bring to the attention of my colleagues a program of extraordinary value to our country. The State Department of Education in Hawaii, under the supervision of Elaine Takenaka, education specialist, is working with the Center for Civic Education of Los Angeles and educational leaders in over 20 other areas of the Nation to develop and field test the National Bicentennial Competition on the Constitution and Bill of Rights followed by a competition in which all students may participate, from the low achievers to the most gifted. I draw my colleagues attention to this project because when it is completed, it will provide an excellent opportunity for every Member of Congress to become involved in its implementation in school systems in their congressional districts.

The outstanding quality of this program has led to its having been granted official recognition by the Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution chaired by the Chief Justice. The Chief Justice has said that the most lasting legacy his Commission can leave is an educational one and that the occasion of the bicentennial should be used as an opportunity to provide a civics lesson for us all. This national competition is clearly an excellent means of doing so. The curricular program it presents is designed to help students to gain that level of understanding of the fundamental principles and values of our Constitution and Bill of Rights that leads to a reasoned commitment to their preservation and to the furthering of the ideals of our free society.

I am pleased to note that in its Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary appropriations bill for fiscal year 1987, the House Appropriations Committee has recommended that \$13 million be made available for the Commission on the

Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution. In addition, the committee has also recommended that no less than \$1 million be devoted to the nationwide implementation of the National Bicentennial Competition on the Constitution and Bill of Rights.

As we prepare to celebrate the formation of the Constitution and the foundation of our Government under that Constitution, I call upon my colleagues to join me in supporting these most worthy recommendations.

A TRIBUTE TO CELIA L. STEIN

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1986

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, it is my privilege and pleasure to pay tribute to one of the outstanding citizens of New York's 19th Congressional District, Celia L. Stein. As cofounder and publisher of the Riverdale Press, one of the weekly Bronx newspapers, she has long been a community leader, demonstrating by her altruism and dedicated community service, an exemplary model of citizenship.

Earlier this month, Ms. Stein received the Riverdale Mental Health Association's Cleveland E. Dodge Memorial Award for outstanding service to community mental health. This award is based on her long-standing commitment to mental health issues affecting the quality of life for residents in the Bronx community. This award best exemplifies her qualities of compassion, devotion to humane causes, altruism, and generosity. Being recognized by the Riverdale Mental Health Association for such characteristics is truly an indication of the quality and excellence of character which Celia Stein possesses.

In 1944, Celia, along with her late respected and revered husband Joseph Stein, moved to Riverdale, NY and founded the Riverdale Press. While raising her sons, Bernard and Richard, she oversaw the Press' social news and edited her column "Ceil Selects," which earned her fame through her recipe selections. Her leadership skills were clearly evident in the fifties and sixties when she banded together a group of concerned parents to encourage the construction of schools in her neighborhood of the Bronx. As a result of her efforts, PS 24, JHS 141, JHS 143, and John F. Kennedy High School were opened.

Her many service organizations include serving on the advisory board of Bronx Community College and the Bronx Urban League. Since 1962, Celia Stein has served on the board of directors of the Riverdale Mental Health Association. As a charter and life member of the Riverdale Chapter of Brandeis University National Women's Committee, the Women's Committee of the Arthritis Foundation, and as a member of the Forum Committee of the Riverdale Neighborhood House, Celia demonstrates her diversity of interests and abilities.

Her many awards and achievements include: the Riverdale Community Council and the Anti-Defamation League "Couple of the Year" award for Celia and her husband, Joseph; the first woman to ever receive the

B'nai B'rith Brotherhood Award of "Riverdale of the Year;" and an honorary doctor of laws degree from Manhattan College.

Celia typifies the selfless dedication of a true community servant. We should look upon her life as a shining example for use to follow. I hope the children of the Bronx use Celia Stein as a role model—if so, the quality and character of the Bronx will shine as an example for all. And so, I call upon my colleagues in the House of Representatives to extend their congratulations and best wishes to Celia Stein as we recognize her receipt of the Riverdale Mental Health Association's Cleveland E. Dodge Memorial Award.

MEXICAN ANTIDRUG EFFORTS

HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1986

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, on July 1, 1986, the New York Times carried an op-ed piece by Prof. Samuel I. del Villar on United States-Mexican antidrug programs. As chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee's task force on international narcotics control, I feel compelled to respond to that piece.

Professor del Villar states that the United States "has failed to recognize the damage its unsuccessful antidrug policies have had on Mexico. A common effort to fight drug trafficking should be urgently defined and coordinated."

If Mexico has been damaged by American antidrug efforts, the fault does not lie with us. However well or poorly the joint United States-Mexican antidrug programs have operated, the United States has made every effort to define what we want the Mexicans to do and to assist Mexico in those efforts. If a lack of definition and coordination exists, Professor del Villar should look first to his own backyard.

I do not question that the demand within this country for drugs has contributed to the increase in production in Mexico and elsewhere. But, Professor del Villar is categorically wrong when he states that the "effect of American policies is to raise the price of drugs." At least insofar as cocaine is concerned, the price of cocaine decreased after interdiction efforts increased.

Professor del Villar calls the growers of these drugs "victims" of American policies. But, the countries in which these drugs are grown and through which the drugs pass are signatories of the Single Convention that makes the growth of these drugs illegal. Any effort by a friendly foreign nation to help the United States eradicate or interdict illicit drugs is required by that nation under international law. These so-called victims are lawbreakers in their own countries. They are not innocent bystanders.

He also states that organized crime backed by narco-dollars poses a serious threat to Mexican stability. That crime, if organized, also is internal to Mexico itself. The threat to Mexico also is internal, financed by Mexicans and aliens and abetted by Mexicans who turn the other way when the criminals operated.

He then complains that hundreds of billions of pesos and 50,000 personnel are being wasted in the fight to prevent drugs entering the United States from Mexico. I would argue that a large portion of that money is American international narcotics assistance. Far from being wasted, the time and talent being used is, as I have stated, merely enforcing Mexico's international obligation to fight narcotics. Their efforts should be put to better use—once Mexico has complied with its obligations to stop the growing and shipment of illegal drugs.

Mr. Speaker, despite Professor del Villar's protestations, the United States is not asking Mexico "to bear alone the costs" of antidrug efforts. The United States is bearing the cost in increased cocaine and heroin addiction. Congress has increased funding for interdiction and other operations. Other countries in Latin America and elsewhere are cooperating with us to stop drug trafficking. Mexico is not alone. The American people are demanding, however, that Mexico accept its share of responsibility for the failure in recent years of its antidrug program—a program that has had the complete support of the administration and Congress.

Finally, nobody can equate today's drug growing in Mexico with our request that Mexico supply opium and marijuana for World War II medical uses. Professor del Villar seems to forget that, following World War II, our two countries conducted what appeared to be successful drug eradication programs. Until 5 years ago, the Mexican program was considered the best in the world. Only recently has opium and marijuana reemerged as a problem. I submit that the situation 40 years ago has no direct bearing on the drug production problem in Mexico today.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I want to assure Professor del Villar and others that Congress recognizes the drug problem within the United States has supply and demand components. We do not deny our responsibility for the problem. I suggest that, before trying to place the blame entirely on the United States, critics ponder the words of that great American philosopher Benjamin Franklin: "Clean your finger before you point at my spots."

**CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO
GRAN FIESTA MEXICANA
KERMES 1986**

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1986

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, every year, Our Lady of Guadalupe Church in Sacramento celebrates its Gran Mexican Festival "Kermes." It is with great pleasure that I wish them continued success in their Kermes as the people of Sacramento once again enjoy this cultural extravaganza.

Kermes is an exciting chance for the people of Sacramento to experience an authentic Fiesta Mexicana. The program, which will be held on June 29 at Southside Park, will be complete with traditional Mexican music, speakers and poets, and folkloric dance troupes.

Our Lady of Guadalupe Church has been in Sacramento since 1945. From its inception, the Mexican church has been a vibrant unifying force of the Hispanic people of Sacramento and throughout northern California. The church is an active center for Hispanic participation in educational and community affairs.

Through Centro Gaudalupe, the church is also instrumental in providing a wide variety of social services to Sacramento denizens regardless of religion, sex, or nationality.

While providing a fun-filled day for Sacramentans of all ethnic backgrounds, the Kermes is also an important fund raising event. The church's continued services are partially funded by the Kermes' proceeds.

The members of Our Lady of Guadalupe Church are also to be acknowledged and commended for their admirable contributions to community service. The success of the Kermes festival each year is achieved through each individual's hard work and dedication within the group. Together, they unite to form an organization that promotes a sense of belonging to California Hispanics.

This hard work of Our Lady of Guadalupe Church and its service to the Hispanic community commands special respect. On behalf of Sacramento citizens, I thank the church and its members for their years of exuberant and dedicated service. I also wish them the best of luck with the Kermes.

NATIONAL BICENTENNIAL COMPETITION ON THE CONSTITUTION AND THE BILL OF RIGHTS

HON. DEAN A. GALLO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1986

Mr. GALLO. Mr. Speaker, educational leaders, teachers, and students in my congressional district are helping to develop and field test an exciting new program on the forthcoming bicentennials of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights which I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues.

The project is being conducted in the Parsippany-Troy Hills School District under the leadership of Alan Markowitz, the supervisor of social studies for the district. The program we are working on is the national bicentennial competition on the Constitution and the Bill of Rights being administered by the Center for Civic Education and supported in this early stage by the Departments of Education and Justice. Mr. Charles Quigley, executive director of the Center for Civic Education, is to be commended for his efforts in developing, coordinating and gathering a great deal of support for this project. The exemplary nature of this project has led to its having been granted official recognition by the Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution chaired by the Chief Justice and directed by Mark Cannon.

I have visited the schools, the teachers, and the classrooms involved in this project. I have been pleased to have been able to provide assistance in the training of the teachers in the pilot program. It is clear to me that this

project is an excellent means of bringing public attention to the need to commemorate these basic documents and of providing sound educational programs that can develop among our youth a profound understanding of and a commitment to their basic principles and values.

I am pleased to support this project. I ask my colleagues to join me in supporting the proposed appropriation to the Commission on the Bicentennial under Public Law 99-194 for the national bicentennial competition on the Constitution and the Bill of Rights which would make the program available in every congressional district in the Nation during the period of the celebration of the bicentennials.

SGT. JOE MATTHEWS

HON. BILL EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1986

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, June 14, 1986, southeast Missouri lost one of its finest citizens. Sgt. Joe Matthews of the Missouri Highway Patrol Troop E in Poplar Bluff, died after an extended illness. "Sergeant Joe," as he was affectionately known, dedicated his life to helping young people, not only through his work on the highway patrol, but in virtually every other aspect of his life.

The highway patrol could not have made a better decision when they made Sergeant Joe the safety officer at Troop E. Joe is well-known to southeast Missourians because of his television appearances to protect young people from their No. 1 killer—the automobile accident. No one will ever know how many lives Joe may have saved by raising the consciousness of young people on the importance of safety in highway travel.

Sergeant Joe's interest in young people was not limited to highway safety, though. He was also active in drug abuse prevention programs and the Boy Scouts of America. He served as chairman of the local executive board and on the Eagle Board of Review. For this work, he was awarded the Silver Beaver Award—the highest award given to leaders who make outstanding contributions to Scouting. His work with young people was so appreciated and respected that he became the first person outside of the teaching profession to receive the Meritorious Educational Service Award presented by the Southeast Missouri State University Teachers' Association.

Everyone will miss Sergeant Joe, but I will miss him in a special way. When I first came to the Congress, I asked Joe to serve as the chairman of my academy review board, which makes recommendations to me on which candidates to nominate for the various service academies. His advice and counsel was invaluable to me and it will be sorely missed.

Joe leaves a wife and two sons who I know will miss him terribly. But he touched the lives of so many people throughout southeast Missouri, that his loss will be felt even by people he never knew. Sgt. Joe Matthews cared about young people, and there are many young people in southeast Missouri who will never forget that.

WASHINGTON STATE CHEETAHS

HON. ROD CHANDLER

OF WASHINGTON
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, July 16, 1986

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. Speaker, the Washington State Cheetahs, a girls U-15 premier soccer team and newly crowned Washington State U-15 Champions, have just returned from a trip to the People's Republic of China where they were the first United States girls' soccer team to visit and compete in the sport.

Seventeen young women from the Eighth Congressional District comprise the Cheetahs. They have consistently won local and State championships, have placed in regional competition, and have participated in tournaments throughout Washington, Colorado, and Canada.

In China, the girls traveled to Beijing, Tianjin, Shenyang, Guilin, and Guangzhou where, for 2 weeks, they worked side by side with the Chinese girls exchanging ideas and techniques in clinics and competition.

The sport of soccer has not yet achieved the national recognition as an adult sport in the United States that it enjoys as the world's No. 1 sport. But youth soccer in this country has grown more than any other sport among our young people. In soccer, the youth programs are literally where the action is.

The people of the Eighth Congressional District are proud of the Washington State Cheetahs and congratulate them on the success of their journey.

TRIBUTE TO LT. COL. BILLY F.
WALTERS

HON. BERYL ANTHONY, JR.

OF ARKANSAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, July 16, 1986

Mr. ANTHONY. Mr. Speaker, I take the floor today to announce to my colleagues the retirement of an outstanding officer of the U.S. Army, Lt. Col. Billy F. Walters of Hope, AR, and to pay tribute to his more than 20 years of dedicated service to our country.

Billy Walters is a combat veteran who has forged a distinguished career in a wide variety of command and staff assignments as an air defense artillery officer and automatic data systems management specialist. His career culminates with his current assignment to the Defense Communications Agency where he has personal oversight of command and control projects that are vital to the national defense. Other key posts held in his diversified career include assignments as an operations staff officer to HQ, U.S. Army Europe; as executive officer to a Chaparral/Vulcan battalion in Europe; as a command and control specialist for HQ, U.S. Army Forces Command; as a military observer for the United Nations Truce Force in the Palestine; and as a battery commander in a 20mm air defense battalion in the Republic of South Vietnam.

After graduation from Henderson State University in 1965, Lieutenant Colonel Walters was commissioned as a second lieutenant.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

His military education includes completion of the air defense artillery basic and advanced officer courses and graduation from the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College. His civilian education includes an MBA from Southern Illinois and an MS from Kansas State University.

Awards and decorations which Lieutenant Colonel Walters has received include the Bronze Star Medal, the Defense Meritorious Service Medal, the Army Meritorious Service Medal, the Joint Services Commendation Medal, and two Army Commendation Medals.

Mr. Speaker, Lieutenant Colonel Walters has served his country faithfully and well. I feel certain that all the Members join me in praising his efforts and sacrifices on behalf of his fellow citizens and in wishing him, his wife Pat, their son Allen and their daughter Tracy all the best in the many years to come.

A TRIBUTE TO MARLESA LYNN

HON. CHARLES HATCHER

OF GEORGIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, July 16, 1986

Mr. HATCHER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend a young lady, Marlesa Lynn Ball, from my district in Georgia who last month was crowned Miss Georgia 1986. Marlesa hails from Thomasville and wore the crown of Miss southeast Georgia before winning her current title. She will now compete in the Miss America Pageant in Atlantic City, NJ, on September 13, 1986.

Thomasville, which is known throughout the South for its roses, also has a rich history of producing beauty queens, and I would like to recognize the city for producing such fine representatives for the State of Georgia. Thomasvilleans have represented Georgia in the Miss America Pageant in 5 of the last 14 years, a feat that is quite astounding for a town with a population of less than 20,000 and in a State that is as diverse and large as Georgia.

I congratulate Marlesa and wish her the best of luck in Atlantic City.

SECOND ANNUAL CANDLELIGHT
VIGIL TO HONOR POW'S AND
MIA'S

HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, July 16, 1986

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, July 18, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Corrigan-Kiernan Memorial Post in Brooklyn, New York, will hold their second annual candlelight vigil to honor those POW's and MIA's who fought so valiantly for our country.

The Corrigan-Kiernan Post, which is celebrating its 40th anniversary this year, has been heavily involved in Veterans' affairs in Brooklyn, and last year over 800 people attended their candlelight vigil. This Brooklyn chapter of the National Movement for Veterans of Foreign Wars is a fine example of how small communities across America are keep-

July 17, 1986

ing alive the spirit of those who served their Nation with dedication and honor.

Mr. Speaker, I know that all of my colleagues join me in supporting the Veterans of Foreign Wars in their efforts to keep alive the memory of our POW's and MIA's. We must never cease in our efforts to bring every American soldier home, especially those Vietnam veterans who are still unaccounted for.

UNITA: BEHIND THE FRONT
LINE

HON. JIM COURTER

OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. COURTER. Mr. Speaker, Angola today is occupied by an estimated 45,000 Cuban troops and thousands of Soviet, eastern bloc, and North Korean advisers who are assisting a small Communist faction to rule Angola.

For 10 years, however, a group of freedom fighters led by Dr. Jonas Savimbi has been resisting the Soviet-Cuban sponsored tyranny and that group has done remarkably well in seeking to end Marxist rule and establish a free and democratic Angola. That group is called UNITA, which stands for the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola.

To date, most press attention has focused on the military capabilities of UNITA. However, UNITA is much more than a guerrilla or military force. It is a political and social entity as well, and in fact closely approximates a national government. It controls large amounts of territory; it has substantial support among the population; it operates a sophisticated social and political infrastructure.

The UNITA office here in Washington has produced a paper entitled: "UNITA: Behind the Front Line" which discusses the background of UNITA and describes the social and political infrastructure which has been set up in the part of Angola which is controlled by UNITA. The paper describes an educational system with 22 secondary schools, a medical and social service system with more than 25 hospitals and almost 200 medical clinics served by a total of 2,500 medical personnel.

I believe that the information contained in this paper prepared by the Free Angola Office is important, and should be useful to Members as they consider the issue of aid to Angolan freedom fighters in the months ahead. I have met Dr. Savimbi as well as his foreign secretary, Jerimiah Chitunda, and I believe their efforts are in the best interests of the Angolan people. I am therefore pleased to submit for entry in today's RECORD the following paper "UNITA: Behind the Front Line."

UNITA: BEHIND THE FRONT LINE
INTRODUCTION

UNITA (the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) was founded by Dr. Jonas Savimbi on March 13, 1966, to provide an effective vehicle to free Angola from Portuguese colonialism.

UNITA, was one of three national liberation movements (FNLA, MPLA) engaged in the armed struggle against the Portuguese.

In 1974, after years of intensified fighting, the Lisbon government signaled its inten-

tion to end its colonial rule in Africa. A ceasefire between the Portuguese and the three nationalist groups was reconciled, eventually leading to a common platform for independence negotiations, and finally the holding of the Alvor Conference in early 1975.

The conference ended with the signing by the four participants of the historic Alvor Agreement which stipulated (1) establishment of an interim (Portugal-FNLA-MPLA-UNITA coalition) government to run Angola until the proclamation of independence; (2) the holding of free elections for a Constituent Assembly; (3) the proclamation of independence.

The interim government had barely begun to function when Soviet weapons began to be clandestinely unloaded to arm the MPLA, and Cubans began training at the MPLA's guerrilla's camp. This was at a time when the three guerrilla armies were, by the Alvor Agreement, to be transformed into Angola's national army.

Skirmishes between the MPLA and the FNLA flared in March 1975 and rapidly intensified. UNITA, which tried to stay out of the inter-party fighting, relinquished its neutrality in response to the MPLA's continued aggression.

By August 1975, the Soviet-made armaments and hundreds and then thousands of Cuban soldiers allowed the MPLA to drive the FNLA and UNITA from Luanda and consolidate their control. Elections were dismissed, Angola was recolonized. The Soviet Union, once the answer to colonialism, became an Africa colonizer.

Today, Angola is occupied by 45,000 Cuban troops and colonial bureaucrats (at least 10,000 of whom have taken Angolan citizenship), as well as by thousands of East Germans, Poles, Czechs, and North Koreans. The Soviets have sent nearly \$2.5 billion in arms to maintain their imperialist rule.

And so for 10 years, UNITA has had to continue its guerrilla war—this time against the Cubans and Soviets who have replaced the Portuguese as the foreign rulers and exploiters of the Angolan people and land.

In its fight for freedom, UNITA has undergone dramatic growth, to become a self-sufficient military and social operation with an army of 60,000 troops and the active support of over one-half of the Angolan people.

POLITICAL STRUCTURE

UNITA's political structure is based on the principles of democracy with the basic unit of the party being the kimpos or villages, which are, in turn, connected through regional committees to an elected, 20-member Political Bureau and 55-member Central Committee.

The most important legislative body of UNITA is the Congress, made up of elected representatives from all the kimpos. The Congress meets every four years, sets political policy, military strategy, and elects party authorities, including the President, members of the Political Bureau and Central Committee.

Annual conferences are held to deal with the administrative matters of national importance. These conferences are attended by the members of the Political Bureau and the National Committee.

PRINCIPLES AND POLICIES

On Angola's political future and UNITA's political beliefs in general:

UNITA struggles for a true national harmony through the formation of a government of national unity.

UNITA firmly believes in democracy and wishes to establish a democratic society in Angola based on the basic principles of modern constitutionalism adapted to the African reality.

Angolans must be allowed to exercise their inalienable right to vote, to create legitimate permanent government institutions in the country.

Only the people's support or sanction expressed by vote or consensus may establish the legitimacy of the regime.

On the rule of law and the judiciary system: UNITA advocates a state based upon the rule of law.

UNITA advocates a judiciary system based on a constitutional and institutional framework of the fundamental principles of the rights and responsibilities, privileges and duties, and equality of all citizens before the law.

On the rights of individuals and minorities: UNITA undertakes to protect minority rights, be they racial, religious or ethnic. The peculiar social situation of Angola calls for harmonious co-existence of all ethnic groups and races that are the components of the Angola nation.

The state must protect the rights of all individuals without discrimination based on class, political beliefs, sex, race, language or nationality.

UNITA adheres to the values of liberty, equality and human dignity expressed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

On civil liberties: Civil liberties must be the liberties of all citizens and not just of some; no citizen may be excluded from the national community against his own will.

On freedom of religion and the press: Freedom to practice one's religion is a fundamental human liberty which the state must protect.

UNITA guarantees the freedom of creed and worship and shall protect all religious institutions.

UNITA advocates the freedom of the press and accepts the idea of a national, free, and private press in Angola.

On health care: Health care must be a right, not a privilege, of every Angolan citizen. Health and medical care must therefore be free to the people.

On education: Education is the key to raising the level of production and the standard of living of Angolans; in unifying the country and bridging social, cultural and class differences; in raising the national consciousness and increasing the national ability to cope with modern day obligations in the international community.

UNITA shall guarantee the establishment of official and private schools insofar as they both promote the country's well-being.

On economy and economic development: UNITA's basic objectives in the economic sphere include the attainment of national self-sufficiency in food products and other essentials, health care, clothing and decent housing.

UNITA considers the agricultural sector to be the most important lever of the Angolan economy. In this sector, UNITA believes private initiative is essential, and the price of agricultural products is the key incentive to the farmers.

UNITA advocates laws and policies of the government that promote private enterprise.

On foreign relations: UNITA's basic foreign policy goals will be the preservation of Angola's political independence and protection against foreign aggression by all possible political and diplomatic means.

Socio-economic development will require interaction with the international community in a wide range of cooperative agreements, trade, diplomatic relations, friendship treaties and membership in international organizations.

UNITA is for the establishment of good relations with all neighboring countries on the basis of mutual respect, peace, and justice.

AGRICULTURE

The primary source of UNITA's strength lies in its scrupulous practice of self-reliance which spans from its military activities to its health and medical requirements.

Agriculture, the basis of Angola's economy, is the target of a comprehensive self-sufficiency program by UNITA. Primary production centers have been established with the object of maximizing large scale production with limited irrigation resources. In addition to the primary production centers, 53 secondary production centers (totaling 25,000 hectares of arable land) have been set up in UNITA territory.

The secondary production centers are protected settlements where villagers displaced by the war combine their efforts with members of the local population to grow various crops and vegetables such as maize, sorghum, soy-beans, pumpkin, and cabbage. The non-combatants view the FALA, UNITA's armed forces, as a safeguard to their way of life. Produce is readily offered to the UNITA Secretariat to sustain the conventional army.

A feature of UNITA's administration in the liberated territory which rarely receives public recognition is the strict approach to wild-life preservation. In other areas of Africa afflicted by guerrilla warfare, various species of game and bird-life have been decimated and, in some cases, totally eradicated. In UNITA's territory, however, the hunting of game (elephant, lion, buffalo, and various species of buck) is strictly controlled, and UNITA strives to raise the public awareness to preserving the wild-life resources of the country.

EDUCATION

UNITA has established an educational system which has as its first priority education to all Angolans without discrimination. Both public and private education is encouraged, and emphasis is given to restoring and preserving the Angolan people's cultural integrity lost through Portuguese colonialism and Soviet/Cuban repression. UNITA views education as essential to its plan of raising the national standard of living and to nurturing national unity.

There are a total of 22 secondary schools in UNITA-controlled territory. At UNITA's Jamba headquarters itself, more than 500 pupils attend the primary grammar school, while about 1,000 children attend the secondary grammar school. In addition, each year UNITA sends students overseas to acquire university educations vital to the movement, so that when the organization assumes power in Angola it will have a nucleus of educated professionals capable of leading with judgement and vision. UNITA regards the children as the future wealth of the nation and sees its schools as "nurseries of future leaders".

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

UNITA has developed medical and social service infrastructure in the territory under its control. There is a hospital at UNITA's Headquarters at Jamba (which can accommodate about 250 patients) as well as five

other central hospitals in UNITA's liberated territory. Apart from the central hospitals, UNITA has 22 regional hospitals and 189 clinics/sanitary posts in the wider operational zones of Angola, served by a total of 2,500 medical personnel.

In addition to medical assistance to the population and the soldiers of FALA, UNITA's health service also provides its communities with such programs as furnishing homes to orphans, widows, the mutilated, mental patients, war prisoners, and the migratory population.

UNITA's health service staff increases considerably every year. This increase is due to the establishment of a technical school whose students are trained by qualified medical doctors and nurses.

DR. JONAS SAVIMBI

Jonas Savimbi was born August 3, 1934, at Munhango (Moxico Province) where his father was a Benguela Railway employee. His early education took place in Andulo, Dondi, Silva Porto (Bie) and Sa da Bandeira (Lubango). He left Angola in 1959 to pursue the study of medicine in Lisbon, Portugal.

Forced to leave Portugal in 1960 because of his militant anti-colonialist student activities, Savimbi took refuge in Switzerland where he enrolled in the School of Medicine at the University of Fribourg. By 1961, Savimbi had changed his field of study and was working toward a degree in Political Science at the University of Lausanne.

During this same period of time, in order to decide on the extent of his personal involvement in the armed national liberation struggle against Portuguese colonialism, Savimbi established contact with Holden Roberto of the Union of the Population of Angola (UPA) and with Mario de Andrade and Viriato da Cruz, both of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA).

Tom Mboya, Foreign Minister of Kenya, a close personal friend, persuaded Savimbi to join UPA. He did so and soon became its Secretary-General. In that capacity, he succeeded in obtaining recognition of UPA by several African countries. He also promoted the fusion of UPA and the Angolan Democratic Party (PDA) into a single national liberation movement which called itself the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA). He helped create the Revolutionary Government of Angola in Exile (GRAE) and became its Foreign Minister.

After obtaining his doctorate in Political Science at Lausanne in July 1965, Savimbi went to the People's Republic of China for training in guerrilla warfare.

Convinced that the leadership must become personally involved in the front lines of the guerrilla movement, Savimbi returned home to carry on the liberation struggle from inside Angola. This issue caused a final rupture with FNLA leaders who preferred to remain in exile, cut off from the people. In March 1966, Savimbi founded the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) in the village of Mwangali (Moxico Province).

In 1974, after the political changes in Portugal, Savimbi took the initiative toward dialogue, reconciliation, and cooperation among the three Angolan liberation movements. These efforts led to the convening of the Mombasa (Kenya) Conference where a common platform for the three movements to negotiate with Portugal was established. The success of this Conference led to the Alvor Conference in January 1975. There the FNLA, MPLA, and UNITA were able to

work together harmoniously and to deal with Portugal with relative success.

During the 1975 civil war in Angola, Savimbi pressed for a conference to put an end to the hostilities, restore peace in the country, and safeguard the Alvor Agreement. This conference was held in Nakuru (Kenya) in June 1975.

The Soviet-Cuban intervention which installed the MPLA in power has completely destroyed the Alvor Accord and re-plunged Angola into a new foreign domination.

Since this intervention, Savimbi has used his guerrilla experience, his farsightedness, and his grass-roots support to continue the fight against Soviet/Cuban expansionism. UNITA has won victory after victory over the new aggressors from Cuba and Russia.

Since then, except for a few brief visits to the outside world, Dr. Savimbi has remained in the Angolan countryside, organizing and mobilizing the people in their struggle against foreign domination. This continuous contact with the people enabled him and the UNITA cadres to assess correctly the conditions of the struggle and to maintain widespread popular support.

Any permanent solution to the Angolan problem must reckon with this leader who knows and serves the cause of justice, liberty, and dignity for the Angolan people: Dr. Jonas Savimbi.

A TRIBUTE TO RAYMOND LOEWY, FATHER OF INDUSTRIAL DESIGN

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, I would venture to say that the name Raymond Loewy is not well known to most people in the world. That should be surprising because the way our world looks today is due in significant measure to Raymond Loewy. When he died this past Monday the world of design lost one of its giants. And the world of industrial design lost its founder. After having reaped the benefits of Mr. Loewy's fertile mind, I expect we cannot imagine a time when our industrialized world looked different than it does now. But before Mr. Loewy came along people didn't pay much attention to the way products looked. Now so many things that are familiar to us are taken for granted. Many of them wouldn't have looked the way they do if it weren't for Raymond Loewy. So many familiar items of our everyday lives from the logo of the U.S. Postal Service to the shape of Nabisco cookies to the name Exxon to the shape of Coca-Cola machines didn't come from nowhere. They came from Mr. Loewy. I think it fitting that one who has contributed so much to the look of our world should be remembered in a special way. For this reason, I insert the eloquent tribute to Raymond Loewy by Albin Krebs, which appeared in the July 15, 1986 New York Times into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this point:

RAYMOND LOEWY, STREAMLINER OF CARS, PLANES AND PENS, DIES

Raymond Loewy, the "father of streamlining" who more than half a century ago founded the industrial design movement that radically changed the look of American

life, died yesterday at his home in Monte Carlo. He was 92 years old and had been in failing health for several months.

By the 1950's he and his associates had drastically altered the appearance of thousands of everyday items, from toothbrushes to automobiles to airplanes.

As head of Raymond Loewy Associates, the French-born Mr. Loewy was recognized as the most influential industrial designer in the United States. His company formed in the early 30's became the largest industrial design firm in the world. It ceased operation in New York in the late 70's and the Paris office was closed in 1984.

Mr. Loewy's artistic creed was: "Good design keeps the user happy, the manufacturer in the black and the aesthete unfettered."

FROM DOWDY TO SLEEK

His impact on industrial design was first felt in the 1920's, when everyday objects tended to be dowdy in color, ungainly in shape and bulky in form. Mr. Loewy's goal was to make such objects sleek and uncluttered.

He led the movement to change when he redesigned the Gestetner duplicating machine, ridding it of its gawky protuberances, encasing its mechanical parts in a simple shell and mounting the whole on a graceful base.

Mr. Loewy was later credited with creating a new profession of designers who have left their mark on nearly every aspect of modern life. As the architect Philip Johnson put it, "Raymond started industrial design and the streamlining movement."

Soon after Mr. Loewy's success with the Gestetner copier, the Loewy look began to crop up on hundreds of products—refrigerators, ballpoint pens, ocean liners and passenger trains, tricycles and motorcycles and buses, and eventually spacecraft.

Mr. Loewy gave objects a shape, an image a "packaged" look, putting his unique mark on Coca-Cola dispensers, dinnerware, sewing machines, toasters, electric clocks and radios and television sets, and even cookie shapes for Nabisco.

AN EAGLE AND A JET

The familiar eagle silhouette logotype of the United States Postal Service is a Loewy design, and so is the distinctive look of the President's white Air Force One jet.

The premier industrial designer was a showman, and by no means was he self-effacing. He said, for example, in a 1979 interview: "My early colleagues and myself helped create the life styles of Americans and, by osmosis, of the rest of the world. I found it difficult to reconcile success with humility. I tried it first but it meant avoiding the very essence of my career—total exhilaration and the ecstasy of creativity."

Raymond Fernand Loewy was born Nov. 5, 1893, in Paris, and lived a comfortable childhood in the affluent suburb of Neuilly. His father was a Viennese journalist, his mother a French woman determined that her sons would be successful. Mr. Loewy said she prodded them with the maxim, "It is better to be envied than to be pitied."

IN BUSINESS AT 15

Young Raymond showed a talent for sketching, designing modernistic automobiles and locomotives for his own amusement. In 1908, when he was 15, he designed and built a model airplane, powered by rubber bands, that flew more than 100 yards. It also won him a design prize and got Mr. Loewy into his first business. He patent-

ed the plane design and registered the trademark Aryel, based on his initials, and rented space to build the model airplanes for the children's market.

"It was a huge success," he said. "I learned about employment, sales, bookkeeping and writing manuals in three languages. In two years I knew about business and knew it could be fun."

After graduating from the University of Paris in 1910, Mr. Loewy studied advanced engineering at the Ecole de Laneau, but World War I intervened and he served with France's Fifth Army corps of engineers. The dapper young officer, who designed his own uniform because he found the standard issue inelegant, was inducted into the Legion of Honor and awarded the Croix de Guerre with four citations. He had been seriously injured by mustard gas.

Mr. Loewy's parents died during the war, and although he was penniless he completed his engineering degree at the age of 26. At the urging of his brother Georges, a research scientist in New York, he decided to seek work in America.

FIRST JOB AT VOGUE

Aboard ship he contributed a sketch of a woman passenger to a charity auction. It was bought by a British diplomat, who found it so fetching that he arranged an interview for Mr. Loewy with Conde Nast, publisher of Vogue.

Mr. Loewy was soon on the art staff of the magazine and doing fashion illustrations for Rodman Wanamaker's department store and, later, Gimbels and Saks Fifth Avenue.

He was financially successful, he said, but intellectually frustrated. "Prosperity was at its peak but America was turning out mountains of ugly, sleazy junk," he said. "I was offended that my adopted country was swamping the world with so much junky looking stuff."

In 1929 Sigmund Gestetner invited Mr. Loewy to give the Gestetner duplicator a facelift. The designer soon presented Mr. Gestetner with a clay model from which a new duplicator was fashioned and marketed unchanged for 40 years. This success led to Mr. Loewy's being engaged year-round by the Hupp Motor Company to improve product design.

The industrial design profession with its emphasis on functional styling had come into being.

A PRIZE IN PARIS

Mr. Loewy's firm expanded rapidly in the early 1930's and in 1935 he had his first spectacular success when he was commissioned by Sears, Roebuck & Company to design the Coldspot, the first refrigerator with nonrusting aluminum shelves. The Coldspot, which had sales of 140,000 in the first year and 275,000 the next, won first prize in design at the Paris International Exposition in 1937.

"What I had instinctively believed was being proved by hard sales figures," Mr. Loewy said. "You take two products with the same function, the same quality and the same price: the better-looking one will out-sell the other."

By the outbreak of World War II Raymond Loewy Associates was design consultant to more than 100 companies and had a staff of 300 in offices in New York, London, Chicago, Sao Paulo and South Bend, Ind. Mr. Loewy, in consultation with his clients' engineers, designed Studebaker automobiles, International Harvester trucks, Frigidaires, sleeper airplanes for Trans World Airlines, aircraft fuselages for Lockheed and interiors for Glenn A. Martin airplanes.

For the Pennsylvania Railroad, he first designed the trash receptacles for Pennsylvania Station in New York and in the mid-30's, then went on to bigger things—an experimental locomotive that led to construction, in 1937, of the first all-welded locomotive and Mr. Loewy's clinching his reputation as the super streamliner.

In that connection, he later said, "I've been accused of being a shell designer—you start with a machine and enclose it. But in many cases the shell is essential. A locomotive without a shell would be nonfunctional."

There was hardly an area in which Mr. Loewy and his firm were not active. They designed fireproof passenger liners, a 650-acre community in Brazil and supermarkets in California. The interior of Gimbels department store in New York was a Loewy project; other large department stores he designed included Lord & Taylor stores in Manhasset, L.I.; Hartford and Millburn, N.J. "We did the first department stores without windows," he said.

During World War II Mr. Loewy designed a nonmetal lipstick tube (to save metal for the war effort) and directed the design of the cramped quarters on submarines. He redesigned the red-and-green Lucky Strike cigarette package, simply by divesting it of one color. "Lucky Strike green has gone to war," commercials explained, and Mr. Loewy got \$50,000 for an idea that substantially increased the cigarettes' sales.

THE MANY COLORS OF LEVER HOUSE

One of Mr. Loewy's most famous commissions, in 1952, was the design and execution of interiors for the landmark glass-and-metal Lever House on Park Avenue, at 53rd Street. He equipped the offices with round-cornered desks adjustable in height, a new concept. And although a basic color of the building's interiors was a grayish beige, each floor of Lever House was given a different color scheme.

Mr. Loewy's visionary design prompted Lewis Mumford, the urban planner and critic, to write in the New Yorker: "I don't know any other building in the city in which so much color has been used with such skill and charm over such a large area. Both our school architects and our equally timid hospital architects have something to learn from this."

The 1953 Studebaker Starliner, almost devoid of the chrome that was customary on other cars and notable for its clean look, was praised by one critic as "the top car of all time," but some auto industry leaders found the Loewy design laughable.

"I alienated the automotive industry by saying that cars should be lightweight and compact," Mr. Loewy said in 1979, by which time most cars were indeed lightweight and compact. "In those days they looked like chrome plated barges."

Mr. Loewy later, in 1961, designed the Avanti and the Avanti II, the now-classic sports cars, for Studebaker.

In the 1950's, shortly after writing his aptly titled autobiography, "Never Leave Well Enough Alone," Mr. Loewy jumped with his characteristic enthusiasm into a new career, the design of trademarks and logotypes for companies, many of them in the oil business. His first client was British Petroleum, followed by Shell and, perhaps most famously, Standard Oil and Esso, which he transformed into Exxon.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE LOGO

"The correct logo is paramount for sales," he said. "It goes on everything—gas sta-

tions, tanker trucks, refineries, overalls, oil cans. It must be visible in all climatic conditions."

During Mr. Loewy's last two decades as an active designer, he was often associated with Government projects. That put him on excellent terms with several presidents, notably John F. Kennedy. It was for Mr. Kennedy that he redesigned Air Force One, giving it the appearance of a clean white missile with the legend "The United States of America" running its length. Succeeding Presidents have altered the interiors of later models, but the Loewy design has remained on exteriors.

For several years, Mr. Loewy and his firm were consultants to the Skylab orbital workshop project of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration which he called "by far my most exciting job." It involved, he said, adapting cramped space "for the psychological comfort and safety of a crew in exotic conditions of zero gravity."

"My greatest problem was zero gravity," he said. "How do you design an interior for it?"

He insisted that the crew take their meals together, that they have total privacy for eight hours a day and that sleeping surfaces be designed so astronauts would not be forced into a fetal position by zero gravity.

It was also on Mr. Loewy's insistence that astronauts should always feel a semblance of gravity. And, he said, "They must have a porthole in order to have a vision contact with Earth."

Mr. Loewy, who estimated in 1979 that his firm had trained more than 2,000 men and women for positions of influence in industrial design, was the subject of a one-man retrospective at the Smithsonian Institution in 1975. At that time the director of the National Collection of Fine Arts, Dr. Joshua C. Taylor, paid him lavish tribute.

"Much in this exhibition will seem astonishingly familiar," Mr. Taylor wrote. "It may come as a surprise that so much with which we have been surrounded has been the product of one man's vision."

An American citizen since 1938, Mr. Loewy kept an apartment in New York, and a modern home in Palm Springs, Calif., in addition to a 16th century chateau near Paris. In recent years he spent much of his time in vigorous retirement on the Cote d'Azur.

Mr. Loewy was divorced from his first wife, Jean Thomson, who remained with the Loewy firm. He is survived by his second wife, the former Viola Erickson, and their daughter, Laurence.

CONGRESSMAN TONY P. HALL INTRODUCES RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE PERSECUTION OF AHMADI MUSLIMS IN PAKISTAN

HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a resolution expressing the sense of Congress with respect to the repression of Ahmadi Muslims by the Government of Pakistan.

The Ahmadi movement in Islam is one of the sects of Islam. There are approximately

3.5 million Ahmadi Muslims in the country of Pakistan.

The Government of Pakistan has been engaged in a campaign of direct and indirect repression against the Ahmadis. Ordinance XX, promulgated as a Presidential Decree in April 1984, provides for prison terms of up to 3 years and confiscation of real and personal property of any of Pakistan's Ahmadi Muslims merely for practicing their faith as they wish. Ordinance XX provides that:

Any (Ahmadi) . . . who, directly or indirectly, poses himself as a Muslim, or calls, or refers to, his faith as Islam, or preaches or propagates his faith, or invites others to accept his faith, by words, either spoken or written, or by visible representations, or in any manner whatsoever outrages the religious feelings of Muslims, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years and shall also be liable to fine.

On its face, this ordinance violates international standards of freedom of religion, the right to nondiscrimination, freedom from arbitrary arrest or detention and deprivation of property, and the right to equality before the law. The Subcommittee on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights in August 1985 declared that Ordinance XX "prima facie, violates . . . the right of religious minorities to profess and practise their own religion," and called upon the Government of Pakistan to repeal Ordinance XX.

In addition, President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq has announced Government measures to prevent Ahmadis from practicing their faith. Perhaps his best known statement with respect to the Ahmadis was his message to the International Khatm-E-Nabuwat Conference in London in August, 1985. In this message, President Zia said:

In the last few years, in particular, the Government of Pakistan has taken several stringent administrative and legal measures to prevent the Qadianis (Ahmadis) from masquerading as Muslims, and from practicing various Shaure-Islami (Islamic practices). We will Insha' Allah, persevere in our effort to ensure that the cancer of Qadianism (Ahmadism) is exterminated.

There can be little doubt that there is a clear policy by the Government of Pakistan to repress the Ahmadi faith and to discriminate against Ahmadis. Both the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights and Human Rights Advocates have determined that there are widespread violations of human rights in Pakistan and that Ahmadis are victims of systematic persecution based upon religious belief.

Hundreds of Ahmadis have been arrested wearing the Kalima, a Muslim religious insignia. Ahmadis have also been discriminated against with respect to admissions to educational institutions and the civil and military services of Pakistan.

Trying civilians in military courts is a violation of internationally recognized legal principles. Nevertheless, Ahmadi civilians have been tried by military tribunals in Pakistan. The imposition of death sentences and long prison terms against Ahmadis by special military courts, as occurred in the so-called Sukkur and Sahiwal cases, has raised con-

cern that religious persecution was a factor in these decisions.

With respect to indirect acts of persecution against the Ahmadis, the Government of Pakistan has provided protection and encouragement to acts of repression and crimes against Ahmadis, including the murder of Ahmadis, mob attacks on Ahmadi mosques, and the defacement of Ahmadi religious property. Ahmadis have been forced to flee Pakistan and have sought asylum in other nations because of religious persecution.

Pakistan is obligated under the U.N. Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the U.N. Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief. Moreover, article 20 of the Constitution of Pakistan states that "every citizen shall have the right to profess, practice and propagate his religion, and every religious denomination and every sect thereof shall have the right to establish, maintain and manage its religious institutions."

Notwithstanding its international obligations to respect freedom of religion and the provisions of its own constitution, the Government of Pakistan has been engaging in a documented pattern of religious repression against its Ahmadi community. The actions of the Government of Pakistan against Ahmadi Muslims have received international condemnation.

Despite this condemnation, the Government of Pakistan persists in its persecution of Ahmadi Muslims. Several of my colleagues in both the House and Senate have brought their concerns about the plight of the Ahmadi community to the Government of Pakistan. The Government of Pakistan refuses to acknowledge any discrimination or repression against its Ahmadi Muslims.

In an effort to reiterate the concerns of the Congress, I am introducing a resolution regarding the repression by Pakistan against the Ahmadis. It is my hope that this legislation will serve to call more attention to the Ahmadi issue and to encourage the Government of Pakistan to end its violations of the basic rights of the Ahmadis.

The concurrent resolution calls upon the Government of Pakistan to: First, repeal Ordinance XX; second, cease persecution of, and discrimination against, the Ahmadis; third, provide that any trial of civilians by military courts be reviewed by civilian courts; and fourth, restore all internationally recognized human rights to all of the people of Pakistan.

For the benefit of my colleagues, the full text of the resolution follows:

H. CON. RES. 370

Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to repression by the Government of Pakistan of individuals known as Ahmadis

Whereas Ahmadis are individuals who profess their religion to be Islam, but have certain distinctive religious beliefs (as do other sects of Islam);

Whereas the Government of Pakistan and some of the people of Pakistan are discriminating against Ahmadis because of the religious beliefs of the Ahmadis;

Whereas there are approximately 3,500,000 Ahmadis living in Pakistan;

Whereas Pakistan is obligated under the United Nations Universal Declaration of

Human Rights and the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief;

Whereas Article 20 of the Constitution of Pakistan provides that every citizen and religious sect has the right to practice and propagate religions and to establish religious institutions;

Whereas, in April 1984, the Government of Pakistan established Ordinance XX by presidential decree;

Whereas, notwithstanding the Constitution of Pakistan, Ordinance XX provides that any Ahmadi may lose the right to his or her property, be fined, and be imprisoned for 3 years, if the Ahmadi involved publicly suggests that Ahmadis are Muslims;

Whereas, in a message to the International Khatm-E-Nabuwat Conference (an international meeting of Muslims) in London in August 1985, President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq of Pakistan stated that the Government of Pakistan has taken several emphatic measures in recent years to prevent Ahmadis from practicing the Islamic faith, and that the Government of Pakistan will exterminate the Ahmadi faith;

Whereas the imposition of death sentences and lengthy prison terms on Ahmadis, including civilians, by special military courts in Pakistan in certain cases indicates that religious persecution may be a factor in the decisions of courts in Pakistan;

Whereas trying civilians in military courts is a violation of internationally recognized legal principles;

Whereas hundreds of Ahmadis have been arrested for wearing Muslim religious insignia;

Whereas Ahmadis have been discriminated against with respect to admissions to educational institutions and the civil and armed services of Pakistan;

Whereas the Government of Pakistan has encouraged the people of Pakistan to commit acts of persecution against Ahmadis, including murder, attacks on mosques used by Ahmadis, and defacement of religious property;

Whereas Ahmadis have fled Pakistan and have sought political asylum in other countries because of religious persecution;

Whereas 2 organizations in the United States, the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights and the Human Rights Advocates, have determined that Ahmadis are being subjected to systematic and extensive discrimination on the basis of religious belief; and

Whereas, in August 1985, the Subcommittee on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights determined in resolution numbered 1985-21 that Ordinance XX violates the right of religious minorities to profess and practice their own religion, and called on the Government of Pakistan to repeal Ordinance XX; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that the Government of Pakistan should—

- (1) repeal Ordinance XX;
- (2) cease persecution of, and discrimination against, Ahmadis;
- (3) provide that any trial of civilians by military courts be reviewed by civilian courts; and
- (4) restore all internationally recognized human rights to all of the people of Pakistan.

Sec. 2. The Clerk of the House of Representatives shall transmit a copy of this resolution to the President with the request that such copy be transmitted to the Government of Pakistan.

SALE OF CONRAIL

HON. JIM SLATTERY

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. SLATTERY. Mr. Speaker, the budget resolution for fiscal year 1987 assumes that the Federal Government will sell Conrail, yielding receipts of \$1.9 billion. As a member of both the Budget and Energy and Commerce Committees, I support the sale of Conrail and I hope that the sale can be accomplished this year.

Over the past year and a half, the members and staff of the Energy and Commerce Committee have spent a tremendous amount of time analyzing and investigating the President's proposal to sell Conrail to Norfolk-Southern, as well as other, competing proposals to sell Conrail through a public offering. As a result of this review and analysis, I have reached the conclusion that Conrail has become a highly successful railroad which is viable as a stand-alone entity today and can continue to be so in the foreseeable future. For this reason, I believe that the goal set by the budget resolution can be attained by a public offering.

I remain concerned over the potential anti-competitive impact of a Norfolk-Southern merger with Conrail and I also would not want to see such a merger result in a substantial loss of tax revenues to the Federal Treasury. In addition, I want to see the Federal taxpayers receive the best price possible for this public asset.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that several major agricultural groups, food processors and shippers share my views on this matter. I ask unanimous consent to include in the RECORD the text of several letters from representatives of these organizations that were received by Chairman DINGELL of the Energy and Commerce Committee.

NATIONAL GRANGE,

Washington, DC, June 19, 1986.

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL,
Rayburn House Office Building,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN DINGELL: The Senate approved the sale of Conrail to Norfolk Southern despite a growing number of opponents. We believe the sale of Conrail to Norfolk Southern will result in reduced service, less competition, and, in the long run, increased shipper costs.

The National Grange is one of a number of farm organizations which oppose the Conrail/Norfolk Southern merger. The creation of this monster not only jeopardizes competition in railroad services but also results in a loss of railroad jobs and the purchase price would fall significantly short of current government investments.

The Grange believes that Conrail has proven itself to be a viable entity. Conrail officials announced record earnings of \$440 million for 1985. The fifth straight year of profits. Furthermore, 1985 was the fourth straight year in which Conrail carried about

180 million tons of freight. Notwithstanding \$572 million in capital expenditures and maintenance—exceeding 1984 spending levels—Conrail's cash balance at the end of the year increased by \$60 million to \$910 million. Conrail should remain an independent entity, which helps to create competi-

tion. While realizing the Secretary of Transportation continues to support a Norfolk Southern/Conrail merger, The National Grange continues to support the concept of some type of public offering. On behalf of the over 400,000 members of the Grange, allow me to encourage you and your Committee to move forward in developing a public offering plan for the disposition of the government's share in Conrail.

Thank you for your consideration. We look forward to working with you on this issue.

Kind regards,

Sincerely,

EDWARD ANDERSEN,
National Master.

HEINZ U.S.A.,

Pittsburgh, PA, May 22, 1986.

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL,
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Commerce, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE DINGELL: Heinz USA, as a major food processing company with facilities located throughout the country, of which four are located on Conrail tracks, strongly supports an independent Conrail. We believe that public ownership would preserve Conrail as a solid competitive force in the marketplace, assuring the viability of a company that has demonstrated its efficiency and fiscal responsibility as evidenced by its profits since 1982.

We concur with your statements of April 29 and those in your May 1 correspondence to Secretary Dole that the proposed plan to sell Conrail to Norfolk Southern is flawed. The proposal is not in the best interests of the Federal Government nor of the nation's economy and transportation system, regardless of the value of Norfolk Southern's increased offer.

A reduction in the number of major eastern rail carriers to two would not only have a detrimental impact on rail competition in the Northeast and Midwest, but would also negatively impact other areas of the country.

We support your efforts in ensuring that Conrail will continue to serve the public interest.

Sincerely,

GRANT E. JACKSON,
General Manager,
Distribution and Customer Service.

HIRAM WALKER & SONS, INC.,
Fort Smith, AR, May 7, 1986.

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL,
Rayburn House Office Building, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE DINGELL: I recently noticed in one of our transportation trade publications that you have come out opposed to the Administration's plan for the disposition of ConRail. It is good to note that you find the Administration's plan flawed and not in the best interest of the shipping public.

This firm backs an independent ConRail—one that is neither aligned with the Norfolk Southern or any other major rail interest in the United States. We would urge that you

continue your efforts to have ConRail turned over to the private sector.

Sincerely yours,

DEAN J. ANDERSON,
General Traffic Manager.

ORE-IDA FOODS, INC.,
Boise, ID, June 24, 1986.

Representative JOHN D. DINGELL,
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Commerce, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE DINGELL: Ore-Ida Foods, Inc., among the largest nationwide processors and shippers of frozen food, supports your position regarding the proposed sale of Conrail to the Norfolk-Southern railroad.

Of the many issues which have emerged during the Conrail debate, preservation of effective rail competition has the greatest significance for shippers and consumers. Lacking alternative railroads at its individual manufacturing plants, Ore-Ida is very dependent on competition among eastern destination carriers (Conrail, Norfolk-Southern, and the CSX System) to assure economic freight rates.

Through ownership of Conrail, the Norfolk-Southern would enhance its capacity to price aggressively and divert eastbound freight from efficient midwestern gateways to those which may better serve its individual interests. An independent Conrail affords an effective check against this prospect.

Thank you for your continuing efforts to assure that Conrail be returned to the private sector in a manner which best serves the public interest.

Sincerely,

GREGORY SURABIAN,
General Manager,
Traffic and Transportation.

QUAKER OATS CO.,
Chicago, IL, March 19, 1986.

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL,
4719 Schaefer Road,
Dearborn, MI.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE DINGELL: I am writing to request your vote in opposition to H.R. 1448, authorizing the sale of Conrail to the Norfolk-Southern Corporation.

Quaker is a major national producer of human and pet foods, and is a major user of the Conrail services and facilities. In our last fiscal year, we shipped approximately 11,000 carloads over Conrail.

We strongly urge the public sale of Conrail (rather than the sale to another railroad) because we feel that an independent Conrail is in the best interests of the country and the shipping public. To do otherwise would result in a dramatic reduction in competition in the Midwestern and Eastern parts of the country. Our analysis indicates that even if various trackage is sold to a third party, as proposed by DOT, competition will be significantly reduced in the long run. We believe that our total freight expense will be subject to significant increase and that service may suffer if control of Conrail passes to another carrier.

In the interests of a strong national rail system, the preservation of competition, and reasonable rail rates, we urge you to vote against H.R. 1449.

Sincerely,

CLIFFORD F. LYNCH,
Vice President, Distribution,
U.S. Grocery Products.

INSURANCE SOLVENCY THREAT AIRED

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, in the lengthy series of hearings on insurance that my subcommittee is conducting, one of the more troubling issues we have addressed is the rising wave of insurer insolvencies discussed in a recent hearing.

A number of concerns have been raised regarding the current system of State solvency regulation. Some observers have suggested that problems include inadequate data and industry reporting to State regulators, conflicts among the States, and inadequate State guaranty funds for payment of the claims of insolvent insurers.

Articles appearing in the National Underwriter and the Journal of Commerce described our hearing, including proposals for Federal action. I am inserting those articles in the RECORD for the information of all Members on this neglected, but very important aspect of the insurance crisis.

The articles follow:

INSOLVENT INSURERS TARGETED

(By Leah R. Young)

WASHINGTON.—Failures of interstate insurance companies require the creation of a federal bankruptcy court for insurance, a former New York superintendent of insurance told Congress.

Albert Lewis, who served as the state's insurance chief from 1978 to 1983, told a congressional hearing last week that differing state guaranty fund rules make it difficult to compensate policyholders or rehabilitate companies when insurers get into financial trouble.

"It is the best interest for all concerned that an economical and speedy resolution of the affairs of an insolvent insurer be obtained. It is my feeling that this can best be done in a single federal court established for insolvent insurers," Mr. Lewis suggested to a House Commerce subcommittee.

He told subcommittee chairman James Florio, D-N.J., that the problems that surfaced when Baldwin United became insolvent point to the need for a federal legal structure.

He noted that life insurance subsidiaries that were part of the insolvent conglomerate were domiciled in Arkansas and Indiana, but those states did not have a heavy concentration of purchasers of the single-premium deferred annuities at issue.

The courts ruled that the commissioners would have to issue a final order of rehabilitation, he said, before state guaranty funds could be triggered, but the state regulators refused to trigger the funds since they had few policyholders to protect.

The plan to provide coverage to the policyholders, mostly senior citizens, he added, was built on deferring all annuity payments for 3½ years to allow investment income to accrue. The proceeding was not really a rehabilitation, he charged, but "a staged and delayed liquidation with the accumulation of investment income to fill the deficit."

A federal insurance bankruptcy court, Mr. Lewis said, would have the power to "place all creditors and debtors under the jurisdiction of a single federal court possessing the

power to issue subpoenas and orders that will be effective in every state and territory of the United States."

Such a court could marshal assets and liabilities in order to seek compromises with creditors. "In a present state liquidation, a state regulator cannot achieve settlements based upon using reinsurance receivables, state guaranty funds and creditor give-backs to settle the outstanding reserves," he said.

He suggested further that such a court would be able to select the regulator with the largest number of policyholders involved as the referee.

Raymond L. Hayes, president of the National Association of Insurance Brokers, told the Florio committee that brokers need more timely information about the solvency of insurance companies than they have available to them. He told the lawmakers that the early warning information compiled by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners should be made available to the public.

He said brokers are "not unsympathetic" to concerns that such information about a company in trouble could drive it into insolvency, but he said "the first responsibility of the insurance regulator must be to protect the insurance buyer."

However, he told the committee that data collection about insurers should remain a state responsibility, that "we do not believe there is a need for federal collection or analysis of such data." Several bills to that effect are before Congress now.

CAPACITY OF STATE GUARANTY FUNDS QUESTIONED, FEDERAL ROLE SUGGESTED

(By Steven Brostoff)

WASHINGTON.—The extensive congressional inquiry into the insurance industry continued last week with a look at insurance company solvency and state guaranty funds, as some experts charged that guaranty funds could not handle a major insolvency and that some federal role in solvency regulation is required.

At a hearing before a House Energy and Commerce subcommittee, two former regulators said that because of the inequities inherent in the current "patchwork" system of state guaranty funds, some federal mechanism, such as a special bankruptcy court, is necessary to assure fair distribution of assets among all the states.

DISPUTE CONTENTION

This contention was disputed at the hearing by two current regulators and representatives of the insurance industry, all of whom said that while the guaranty fund system can be improved, there is no need for federal intervention.

Former New York Commissioner Albert B. Lewis, now a lawyer in private practice, argued that a single federal court for insolvent insurers is the best way to speedily and economically resolve the affairs of an insolvent insurer.

A federal court, Mr. Lewis said, would place all creditors and debtors under the jurisdiction of an entity that would have effective powers in every state. These powers, he said, would make it possible for the entity to seek effective debtor/creditor compromises.

PRESENT STATE LIQUIDATION

"In a present state liquidation, a state regulator cannot achieve settlements based upon using reinsurance receivables, state guaranty funds and creditor givebacks to settle the outstanding reserves," Mr. Lewis said. "This could be achieved by a federal

court set up specifically for those types of insolvencies."

He added that currently, the state of domicile of an insolvent insurer decides the fate of policyholders, many of whom may have no relationship to the state of domicile. Under a federal court approach, Mr. Lewis said, the regulator of the state with the highest policyholder exposure could be named as the referee.

Jerome B. Gordon, senior vice president with the investment banking firm of Laidlaw Adams and Peck and a former special assistant to the New Jersey Commissioner, went even farther.

He said that the best way to resolve the current liability crisis and spate of insolvencies is to: eliminate the McCarran-Ferguson antitrust exemption, develop a dual insurance regulatory system along the lines of state/federal banking regulations, form an FDIC-type of unified guaranty fund with powers to handle rehabilitation and liquidation and fold state liquidation laws into conformance with the federal bankruptcy laws.

Meanwhile, two current regulators, Illinois Director John Washburn and Maryland Commissioner Edward Muhl, took a different view. They argued that the state guaranty fund system is constantly evolving and that National Association of Insurance Commissioners' Guaranty Fund Task Force feels fairly comfortable that the present system has the capacity to respond to insolvencies.

ACKNOWLEDGES STUDY RESULTS

Under questioning from Subcommittee Chairman Rep. James J. Florio (D-N.J.), Director Washburn acknowledged that a recent study by the Illinois Department indicated that if a top 10 company went under, many state guaranty funds would be, in effect, tapped out after the fifth year of insolvency.

However, he said, the same statement could probably be made about any guaranty fund system, including FDIC. In practice, Director Washburn said, the insurance industry itself will step in to prevent a major company from going under, as it did a few years ago when GEICO was threatened by insolvency.

Industry representatives agreed that the state guaranty fund system should continue. G. Stephen Beindiek, a Missouri agent representing Independent Insurance Agents of America, said the fact that insolvencies are a fairly new phenomenon indicates that the problem revolves around the tort system, rather than inadequate state regulations.

Phillip Schwartz, vice president for financial reporting and accounting with American Insurance Association, agreed noting that despite the high number of insurer insolvencies in 1985, "no claimants that I am aware of have been unpaid because of lack of capacity of any guaranty fund."

NATIONAL CHILDHOOD VACCINE INJURY ACT OF 1986

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, in the area of health care, most of my legislative activity of the past 5 years has been trying to preserve health programs that are in place. I have tried

to protect health financing programs from budget cuts and health regulatory programs from deregulation.

Today I am trying to protect one of the most significant public health programs—childhood immunization—from its own demise.

Immunization has worked miracles in this country. Diseases such as polio and measles were once common and are now virtually gone. Few physicians can remember treating cases of whooping cough or tetanus. Some children are undoubtedly injured by vaccines, but the vaccines are the best weapon we have against widespread disease.

But because of insurance, liability, and manufacturers' pricing structures, vaccines are becoming the fastest rising cost in the health economy. And because of tort law restrictions and adversary proceedings, many of those children who are injured by vaccines are never compensated.

I do not believe that we can afford either to price vaccines out of the market or to let injured children go unattended. If we are to continue the miracle of immunization we cannot allow either result.

The bill I am introducing today is an effort to preserve the vaccine market and to provide for those who have adverse reactions to vaccines. It is also an attempt to encourage the development of new vaccines and to keep in place all safeguards for vaccine safety. This bill grows out of 5 years of oversight work on the immunizations program and several years of work on vaccine liability.

Under the legislation, anyone who believes that he or she has been injured by a childhood vaccine may petition a special master of a Federal court. If the injury is one recognized under the law, the compensation for the petitioner will be automatic. The Federal vaccine injury trust fund will pay for medical bills, rehabilitation expenses, special education costs, and such losses as lost wages and pain and suffering.

If the petitioner is satisfied with the compensation, the payments will be made on a regular basis. If the petitioner is unsatisfied, he or she may reject the compensation and go to court to sue the vaccine manufacturer under applicable State tort law. In that suit, however, the plaintiff must demonstrate that the manufacturer behaved negligently or breached its own standards or warranties. It will not be sufficient to rely on strict liability for vaccine injuries.

I believe that most parents who sue manufacturers are doing so because they have a sick or injured child that needs care. Those parents now have only the court system to turn to for help, and the court system is an inefficient alternative to direct compensation. Those parents, I believe, will choose the compensation system of this bill and will reduce the liability costs of manufacturers.

I also believe that the tort system serves as a constant incentive to regulators and manufacturers alike to keep the vaccine supply as safe as it can be. There is real value to preserving that incentive, and I will oppose any effort to eliminate liability for negligence under State and Federal law.

There are a variety of other provisions in the bill, ranging from vaccine development to safety review. I have included a more detailed

summary for the RECORD. Together these provisions provide the framework for what I hope can be a national vaccine policy, as recommended by the Institute of Medicine, by the Office of Technology Assessment, and by the Academy of Pediatrics. With such a policy, we can preserve the immunization victories that we have achieved and move on to more vaccine miracles soon.

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL CHILDHOOD VACCINE INJURY ACT OF 1986

FEDERAL COMPENSATION SYSTEM

1. Any person who has sustained a childhood vaccine-related injury or death may file a petition for compensation under the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program established by this legislation. Such persons are precluded from filing a claim in tort in either State or Federal court until a final judgment has been reached under the Program.

Petitions must be filed with the U.S. district court for the district in which the petitioner resides.

Petitions are to be heard by special masters appointed by the district courts.

The findings and conclusions of a district court may be appealed to the U.S. court of appeals in which the district court is located.

Individuals who have a pending civil action for a vaccine-related injury or death at the time this legislation is enacted may elect (within 2 years) to withdraw such action and to file a petition for compensation under the Compensation Program.

When consulted by individuals with respect to a vaccine-related injury or death, attorneys have an ethical obligation to advise such individuals about the availability of the Compensation Program.

2. In order to recover compensation under the Program, petitioners must establish that they both received a childhood vaccine and sustained an injury listed in the Vaccine Injury Table outlined in the legislation. If this demonstration is made, compensation under the Program is automatic. Compensation may also be available for an injury that falls outside those listed in the Table if the petitioner can establish that such injury was caused by the vaccine.

Such Table may be revised through regulations issued by the Secretary.

The court's judgment on a petition filed under the Program must be rendered not later than 1 year after the date on which the petition was filed.

3. If a petitioner meets these requirements, he or she may be compensated under the Program for actual and projected unreimbursable expenses (those expenses not otherwise paid for through either public or private health financing programs) including expenses for medical care, rehabilitation, special education, residential and custodial care, and other reasonably necessary services.

For injuries sustained before the enactment of this legislation, compensation for past expenses is limited to unreimbursable expenses incurred during the last eight years. Compensation would be available for all on-going unreimbursable expenses.

No punitive damages may be awarded. Damages for pain and suffering may not exceed \$250,000.

In cases of death, a fixed award of \$250,000 is to be made.

Awards are to include an amount to cover reasonable attorneys' fee and other costs reasonably incurred during the petition proceeding.

Payments for awards made are to be paid on a periodic basis, but no payment may be made for a period in excess of 1 year.

4. Initial funding for the Compensation Program is provided through a loan from the Federal government. In subsequent years, the Program is supported through an excise tax that is to be placed on all routine childhood vaccines.

The amount of such tax is determined in accordance with a table outlined in the legislation and varies by type of vaccine.

COMMON LAW TORT LIABILITY SYSTEM

5. After a final judgment (including all appeals) under the Compensation Program has been made, a petitioner may file a civil suit in State or Federal court for damages resulting from a vaccine-related injury or death.

A petitioner has 90 days after the date of final judgment to make an irrevocable decision either to accept the award that has been made under the Compensation Program or to proceed with a civil tort claim. During this 90 day period, a petitioner is to receive payment for his or her unreimbursable medical expenses. A petitioner who elects to file a civil action automatically forfeits the compensation that would have been paid under the Compensation Program.

A civil tort action may be filed only on the basis of a claim of negligence or wrongful conduct. Claims based on strict liability or a vaccine manufacturer's failure to warn directly about potential risks will be dismissed.

Neither the final judgment nor the findings and conclusions of either the district court or the court of appeals with jurisdiction over a petition filed under the Compensation Program is admissible as evidence at the trial of a tort action.

6. Civil actions must be conducted on a trifurcated basis, with separate hearings held on the issue of liability, compensatory damages, and punitive damages.

No limits are placed on recovery for pain and suffering or lost wages.

No limits are placed on recovery for injuries resulting in death.

Compliance with an established Federal government standard for the manufacture and distribution of a childhood vaccine will be an affirmative defense in a claim for punitive damages.

NATIONAL VACCINE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

7. The Secretary is required to establish a National Vaccine Program to achieve optimal prevention of human infectious diseases through immunization. Under such Program, the Secretary is to develop a plan that will lead to the development, production, and distribution of safe and effective vaccines (both childhood and adult vaccines).

8. To create better incentives for the development of improved and new vaccines, the Orphan Drug Act is to be amended to include human vaccines within the definition of "orphan drug".

**TASER GUN PROHIBITION ACT
OF 1986**

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to prohibit the private sale or possession of the Taser gun. The Taser, under Federal law, is classified as a firearm. It is a flashlight-sized unit that fires two barbed darts attached to about 15 feet of fine conducting wire. The barbs, when lodged in skin or clothing, transmit a 50,000 volt shock for as long as the trigger is depressed. This shock is sufficient to cause contraction of the skeletal muscles and will invariably incapacitate the victim.

As a former sheriff, I recognize that this weapon has utility as a law enforcement device. Police departments in eight major cities—including Los Angeles and Washington, DC—use the Taser. Those law enforcement officers who carry and use this weapon are well-trained in how to use it. I do not question nor dispute the value of the Taser as a law enforcement device. My bill would allow law enforcement and only law enforcement to use this weapon. While tests on the Taser have shown that, for most part, it is not lethal, if used improperly it can cause great physical harm and can be fatal.

While the Taser has a clear law enforcement utility, unlike other firearms it has no legitimate civilian or sporting purpose. Given this fact there is simply no need to continue to make this weapon available to the general public—and the criminal element. Several States have already passed legislation to ban the Taser and restrict its use. My bill would expand this wise action to all States.

This legislation is simple and straightforward. It would make it illegal for any civilian to use, sell, or possess a Taser. Those civilians who buy or are in possession of, a Taser before enactment would be allowed to keep the weapon—but they would not be allowed to use it.

While recognizing the utility of the Taser for law enforcement, as a former sheriff I also recognize the fact that the criminal element is growing increasingly sophisticated. This is especially true of the drug traffickers—who have also become increasingly more bold and brazen in increasing their operations and eluding law enforcement. The criminal element, organized crime in particular, has used the Taser and undoubtedly such use will continue to grow unless concrete action is taken to limit access to this weapon. In the wrong hands the Taser poses a threat to both law enforcement and private citizens. Let's take action now to remove this threat. I urge my colleagues to support this much needed legislative initiative.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

H.R. 5201

A bill to amend chapter 44 (relating to firearms) of title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the sale or possession of the taser weapon other than under governmental authority

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Taser Gun Prohibition Act of 1986".

SEC. 2. CHAPTER 44 AMENDMENTS.

(a) **SECTION 922 AMENDMENT.**—Section 922 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(p)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), it shall be unlawful for any person to transfer or possess a taser gun.

"(2) This subsection does not apply with respect to—

"(A) a transfer to or by, or possession by or under the authority of, the United States or any department or agency thereof of a State, or a department, agency, or political subdivision thereof; or

"(B) any lawful transfer or lawful possession of a taser gun that was lawfully possessed before the date this subsection takes effect.

"(3) As used in this subsection, the term 'taser gun' means any firearm that—

"(A) fires one or several barbs attached to a length of wire; and

"(B) upon hitting a person emits an electronic, magnetic, or other type of charge or shock for the purpose of temporarily incapacitating that person."

SEC. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendment made by section 2 shall take effect on the 60th day beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act.

**HOUSTON POST ENDORSES
CONTRA AID**

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. FIELDS. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to your attention, and the attention of my colleagues, an excellent editorial which appeared in a recent edition of the Houston Post, "Si to Contra aid," the Houston Post, July 14.

The editorial strongly urges the Congress to give its final approval to President Reagan's request for \$100 million in aid to the Contras—the Nicaraguan freedom fighters struggling bravely to make democracy a reality once again in Nicaragua.

The Houston Post is right on target in urging that this aid request be approved—and be approved quickly. This fine editorial points out that the Sandinista regime is cracking down on internal dissent, making the success of the Contra forces all the more urgent.

In particular, the Post cites two examples of this increased repression with Nicaragua. The first is the government's decision to close down the leading opposition newspaper, La Prensa. The second is the Sandinista regime's decision to exile two leading members of the Roman Catholic clergy—a decision which Pope John-Paul II called "an almost incredible act."

July 17, 1986

Mr. Speaker, the time is past when the United States could ignore the excesses of the Marxist government of Nicaragua. Its repression at home and its determination to overthrow its democratic neighbors make it a genuine threat to the peace and stability of all of Central America.

The joy that all Americans felt on the celebration of the 100th birthday of the Statue of Liberty is only now beginning to fade. But before the glow from that wonderful event dies out, I believe we Americans owe it to our neighbors to foster democracy wherever we can. Liberty is, after all, more than a statue. It is a way of life for which millions of men, women, and children have struggled and died over time. The United States has the money and the means to make a difference in Nicaragua; we can be a force for positive change in that and other Central American nations.

The only thing we lack to achieve that positive change is the will to do so.

As the Houston Post urges us, let's approve these funds and help make liberty a reality in Nicaragua.

[From the Houston Post, July 14, 1986]

SI TO CONTRA AID

Congress, returning from its Fourth of July recess this week, should expedite final approval of President Reagan's request for \$100 million in aid to Nicaragua's Contra rebels. The Central American nation's Marxist Sandinista rulers have been accelerating both their military buildup and repression of their people.

Diplomats stationed in Managua as well as intelligence sources report that the Nicaraguan air force has tripled its fleet of Soviet-supplied MI-17 helicopters to more than a score in the past two months. They are the most effective weapons against the rebels, who lack portable anti-aircraft missiles and launchers.

The Nicaraguan regime is also cracking down harder on internal dissent. In the past two weeks it has closed the opposition newspaper, La Prensa, exiled two leading Roman Catholic clergymen, and taken other steps to suppress "unpatriotic forces."

Leaders of Nicaragua's opposition political parties—spurred perhaps by U.S. House approval of the president's Contra aid package last month—have called for new national elections. Most of these parties refused to participate in the last election in 1984, charging that it was rigged by the Sandinistas.

The June 25 Contra aid vote by the Democrat-controlled House reversed its earlier rejection of the aid package, which includes \$70 million in military assistance. The Republican-led Senate, which has passed its own version of the \$100 million aid measure, is expected to act soon on the House bill. Congress provided \$27 million in non-military Contra aid last year, but no arms funds.

Now that the Sandinistas have shed all pretense of tolerating democracy in Nicaragua, we should have no qualms about supporting those who seek a democratic alternative to the Marxist dictatorship in Managua. This includes the Contras now that they are under civilian leadership and reforms are being instituted to meet criticism that they are CIA-recruited mercenaries.

The rebel movement has attracted little popular support among Nicaraguans in its five years of existence. But the Sandinistas' increasingly heavy hand will give the Con-

tras a chance to cash in on their refurbished image—if they receive U.S. aid.

MILLER HAILS RICHMOND ART CENTER

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, on July 19, 1986, the Richmond Art Center in California will celebrate its 50th anniversary. It is one of the oldest and most respected community art centers in California and a source of inspiration for many youth.

The center was founded in 1936 by Hazel Gowan Salmi, who passed away in April of this year at 92. Mrs. Salmi's spirit was the center's guiding force, and her legacy is ably continued by John Toki, board president; Kathryn Reasoner, director, and Robert Tomlinson, curator.

Their efforts have culminated in a nationally recognized Artists-in-Schools Program which nurtures young talent.

I am honored indeed to have such a fine institution in my district and commend its board and staff.

A news article follows:

RICHMOND ART CENTER TO CELEBRATE ITS 50TH YEAR

(The Richmond Art Center celebrates its 50th anniversary with a Family Day Party July 19.

(The center was founded in 1936 by Hazel Salmi, with classes held in public schools.

(In a history of the center, she noted that in Richmond, then an industrial city, "anything of an aesthetic nature seemed insignificant, maybe suitable for women's leisure time, but certainly of no real importance."

(Salmi, who served as director until 1960, died in April at 92.

"My endeavor was to create an environment where creative artists of all ages might find congenial conditions," she said. It is one of the oldest community art centers in the state.)

(By David Weinstein)

RICHMOND, CA.—John Toki first learned to sculpt at the Richmond Art Center in 1965. Later, a professional artist and teacher, he taught workshops there and had a one-man show.

But the center lost its focus, he said, and his involvement waned. His interest, though, has been revived and last week he was named president of the center's Board of Directors.

After several years in the doldrums, the center is making a comeback, in time to celebrate its 50th year. Attendance is up at exhibits and classes, and the art world is convinced the shows are livelier.

"We're suddenly on the map again," said Kathryn Reasoner, director of the center since April 1985.

During the 1950s and 1960s, the Richmond Art Center was the place to see exciting work by young Northern California artists. Bob Arneson, Manuel Neri and Nathan Olivera showed their early work there, before winning fame.

Between 1968 and 1971, under curator-artist Tom Marioni, the center became too exciting for some city officials. They objected to a performance by Terry Fox, who at-

tempted to levitate by holding tubes of urine and milk while lying in a circle drawn in blood. The city called the resulting mess a health hazard, and shut the gallery.

The center, which lost some of its edge when Marioni left, hit the skids in 1978, when Proposition 13 forced the city's Recreation and Parks Department to jettison its arts budget.

To keep the center going, the board split from the city and formed a private non-profit corporation. The city allowed free use of its building. The budget dropped \$100,000, to \$150,000 in 1979. The staff was disbanded. Gallery shows, arranged by volunteer curators, varied from excellent to mediocre. Attendance at the gallery and classes fell.

"When we talked to people about the Richmond Art Center," Reasoner said, "it was, 'Oh, that used to be an incredible place. I haven't heard about it in a long time. Isn't it dead now?'"

During the 1970s, she said, the gallery became "a local community gallery," that never attained "quite that level of national attention, that real provocative stuff." It had a respected annual craft show—but crafts are never as respected as "fine art."

Reasoner attributes the center's resurgence to hard-working directors. Toki attributes it to Reasoner, and to the board's decision "to hire staff."

Before she was hired, the director also acted as curator. She became the first director since 1978 to have a curator and coordinator of education. Both were hired in July 1985. The center also has an assistant curator, a coordinator of the Artists-in-Schools program, and several gallery coordinators and office workers. Only the director works full time. The 38 teachers include some well-known artists.

Reasoner attributes much of the center's increased fame to the New Romantics Show, which attracted 1,200 people in February and March, and won largely laudatory reviews in the Bay Area press. Two years ago the typical show drew only 400 to 600 people, she said.

Under curator Bob Tomlinson, the center hopes to become a top gallery for young, innovative Bay Area artists.

John Balsiger, a Mechanics Bank vice president who stepped down this month as board president, said the board decided to boost exhibitions to increase awareness of the center. The strategy worked.

Enrollment at the center's classes has doubled in two years. During the winter quarter, 440 people took classes there in jewelry, ceramics, textiles, painting and other arts.

The center is reputed to have some of the best ceramic studios in the East Bay. And with the demise of Berkeley's Pacific Basin School of Textile Arts, and the move to San Francisco of Berkeley's Fibreworks, Richmond Art Center is expanding its textiles department, picking up students and faculty from the two schools.

Regaining a measure of fame does more than boost Reasoner's ego. It helps the center raise money. "When I talk to foundations in San Francisco," she said, "it really helps if they've heard of us."

The center combines exhibits and education through lunches with artists, panel discussions with critics, and student tours. The current show, "Shelters," has professional work in the main gallery and work by Richmond Unified School District students in the hall.

Today the annual budget is up to \$265,000. A third comes from class fees. The

center also picks up income from memberships, and gets about \$30,000 a year from the city of Richmond.

Chevron USA and Mechanics Bank are big contributors. Other donors include the Clorox Co., the San Francisco Foundation, Soroptimists International of Richmond and the California Arts Council, which funds Artists-in-Schools.

The center earned \$13,000 at a spring auction, and picks up change through its cut of gallery sales. Bank of America spent \$10,000 on two canvases from New Romantics. The center also depends on volunteers. The Richmond Lions Club painted hallways during the studio restoration this spring.

The center still has money problems, Reasoner said. The budget for staff is still \$65,000 less than in 1977, the last year under city control, when staff was paid \$160,000. "We're getting there," she said, "but we are by no means at full staff."

The budget for promotion has increased, but the center lacks money for such basic services as transportation.

Reasoner said the center needs to appeal to sophisticated gallery goers and to the general West County public.

FAMILY PLANNING AND GLOBAL SECURITY

HON. MATTHEW F. MCHUGH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. MCHUGH. Mr. Speaker, most people recognize that the best and most cost-effective medicine is preventive medicine. This is especially true in developing nations where health systems and nutrition are often inadequate.

Family planning is a form of preventive medicine because stronger mothers who space their pregnancies are more likely to give birth to strong children, with better chances of survival and living a productive life. U.S. family planning assistance to developing countries around the world is thus an important way of promoting greater peace and stability.

These basic points were recently reemphasized in an article in the Washington Post by Werner Fornos, who is president of the Population Institute. For the benefit of our colleagues who may not have seen this article, I am inserting a copy into the RECORD at this point.

FIVE BILLION AND COUNTING: WE NEED MORE BIRTH CONTROL

(By Werner Fornos)

The birth last week of the 5 billionth human to share our planet brings attention to the rapid increase of global population. Moreover, it raises serious questions regarding the durability of the earth's natural systems and resources.

The world is growing by an unprecedented 1 million people every four to five days, 85 million a year. Population has doubled in the last 35 years and it is projected to double again in the next 40.

Dr. Norman Borlaug, Nobel laureate and father of the green revolution, doubts the world's ability to feed an additional 5 billion people within the next four decades. Lester Brown, president of the Worldwatch Insti-

tute, offers overwhelming evidence that our planet's carrying capacity is already bursting at the seams.

But even if it could be proved that there is no correlation whatsoever between rapid population growth and the earth's ecosystems and resources, there still would be compelling reasons for encouraging lower birth rates: the health and very lives of millions of women and children in the Third World where 90 percent of the world population growth occurs.

Ten million infants die each year in the developing world. A major expansion of family planning services could reduce those deaths by half or more, according to findings of the World Fertility Survey.

An estimated 500,000 women in the developing world die each year as the result of pregnancy and childbirth complications. About one quarter of these women could be saved if unwanted pregnancies could be avoided, according to a Columbia University report.

The World Fertility Survey concluded that children born less than two years apart are much more likely to die in infancy or in early childhood than those whose births are spaced at intervals of two or more years. The pattern was present in all 41 developing countries included in the survey.

In Tunisia, Syria, Jordan, Yemen and Portugal, infants born less than two years apart are about 2½ times more likely to die in their first year than children born 24 to 47 months apart. In these same countries, infants born less than two years apart are up to five times more likely to die in their first year than those spaced at intervals of four or more years.

Children born less than two years apart are twice as likely to die before reaching their first birthday in Bangladesh, Morocco and Turkey than those spaced 24 to 47 months apart.

Meanwhile, a substantial portion of developing world women already have all the children they want, according to the World Fertility Survey. The range varies from 12 percent in Ghana to 61 percent in Colombia and Sri Lanka. The average is about 50 percent. But a great majority of these women do not have access to family planning information or services.

A Columbia University report claims that avoiding unwanted pregnancies would have a considerable impact on reducing maternal mortality, especially since the proportion of women who want no more children rises sharply with age and with the number of living children.

This is most significant because older women and those who already have many children stand a higher risk of dying as a result of childbirth than do women in their twenties and those with only two to four children.

Data on maternal and child mortality in the developing world should be an essential factor in the current political dialogue on U.S. funding for international population programs. If existing family planning services are cut back or withdrawn, there is every reason to believe that deaths among women during pregnancy and childbirth as well as among infants and children born at less than two-year intervals will escalate considerably.

The U.S. Agency for International Development has withdrawn its funding of the International Planned Parenthood Federation, the largest nongovernment provider of family planning services for Third World women. And the future of U.S. funding for

the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, the largest multilateral organization providing such services, is in doubt.

The blue-ribbon Committee on African Development Strategies has urgently recommended resumption of U.S. contributions to both IPPF and UNFPA as a key to slowing down population growth and preventing future famines in Africa, the region of the world with the highest fertility rates and the highest susceptibility to malnutrition, hunger and starvation.

Today's unprecedented world population growth is due primarily to a combination of declining death rates and the young age structure of the developing world, where more than half of the population is either in or entering its childbearing years.

Lower mortality rates have resulted in large measure from improvements in nutrition and public hygiene and advances in medical technology—notably smallpox vaccinations, widespread use of antibiotics and malaria control programs.

While the full consequences of continued rapid population growth may be unknown, the choice the United States and the industrialized world must make is clear. By drastically cutting back or withdrawing international population assistance, we risk proliferating human suffering and chaos on a global scale and we would be signing the death warrants of countless women and children in the Third World.

Or we can substantially accelerate our longstanding commitment to the most effective and humane solution for reducing rapid population growth—voluntary family planning assistance—and reduce infant mortality by one half and maternal mortality by one quarter. If we are ready and willing to meet this monumental challenge, our legacy to future generations will be an opportunity for a better quality of life and the achievement of greater human dignity.

RESOLUTION URGES TEST BAN OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

HON. DON EDWARDS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. EDWARDS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues an important resolution adopted by a community in my district. The City Council of Union City, CA, is urging the President to respond to the Soviet Union's unilateral halt of testing by establishing a nuclear weapons test ban.

This community joins many others in voicing its strong support of an achievable first step toward ending the threat of nuclear weapons.

I commend the members of the city council for pledging their commitment to a moratorium on nuclear weapons testing—therefore a commitment to peace.

The resolution follows:

RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF UNION CITY SUPPORTING NUCLEAR WEAPONS TEST BAN

Whereas, a nuclear war would result in death, injury and disease on a scale unprecedented in human history, including the probability of a nuclear winter threatening the entire global environment; and

Whereas, spending for the arms race is contributing to record budget deficits that threaten our nation's economic security

while programs providing essential assistance to communities and meeting human and environmental needs throughout the country are being cutback; and

Whereas, a ban on nuclear testing would promote the security of the United States by constraining new developments in the U.S.-Soviet nuclear arms competition, by strengthening efforts to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons to non-nuclear countries, and by reducing the environmental hazards of nuclear tests and nuclear waste production; and

Whereas, a ban on nuclear testing would be a concrete and easily achievable first step towards a complete halt and deep reductions of ever expanding nuclear arsenals; and

Whereas, a ban on nuclear testing can be verified with high confidence by a worldwide network of seismic monitors, satellites and other verification technology operated by the United States and other nations; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the City Council of the City of Union City calls upon the President to immediately respond to the Soviets' unilateral halt of testing by joining them in a mutual and verifiable suspension of testing as a first step towards freezing and reversing the arms race. This body also calls upon the members of our congressional delegation to support legislation that would enact a moratorium on nuclear testing, to be continued as long as the Soviets do not test. Copies of this resolution shall be forwarded to the President and to the Senators and Representatives comprising our congressional delegation.

BUILD-UP OF MERCHANT MARINE CRITICAL TO U.S. SURVIVAL

HON. MARJORIE S. HOLT

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mrs. HOLT. Mr. Speaker, I commend to the attention of the House an article by Rear Adm. George H. Miller, USN (Ret.) in the May edition of the Reserve Officers Association National Security Report.

Admiral Miller, an author and consultant on national security affairs, uses the article to express alarm at the woeful inadequacy of our Merchant Marine to reinforce and supply our military forces in event of major conflict. It is my hope that Members will read and heed the sound advice offered by Admiral Miller in the following article:

BUILD-UP OF MERCHANT MARINE CRITICAL TO U.S. SURVIVAL

(By Rear Adm. George H. Miller, USN (Ret.))

Because our government has failed to carry out the Merchant Marine Policy of Section 101, the US is losing world power and influence and the Soviet Union is gaining.

In March 1933, General of the Armies John J. Pershing, addressing the Sixth National Merchant Marine Conference in Washington, D.C. stated:

"The knowledge of the woeful lack of American shipping for the transportation of our armies abroad in 1917 and 1918 should make an indelible impression upon the mind

of every American and drive him to the conclusion that we must provide an adequate Merchant Marine under our own flag. . . .

"Everything depended upon sea transportation. . . .

"It was a desperate race against time. . . .

"Two lessons stand out clearly from that experience. The first is the wisdom of the historic national policy of Great Britain in maintaining a strong Merchant Marine. . . .

"The other lesson is the unwisdom of America and our risk of defeat because we had practically no ships on the high seas when we entered the war. . . ."

Heeding General Pershing's warning, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, assisted by Admiral Emory Land, wrote and sponsored the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, which sets forth U.S. Merchant Marine Policy in Section 101.

Even though the United States initiated a 50 ship-per-year merchant shipbuilding program in 1938 and raised the production goal from 50 to 200 ships per year by 1941, major U.S. campaigns during World War II were delayed again and again, primarily because of a shortage of merchant ships.

The humiliating Bataan death march occurred in the Philippines because the US did not have enough ships to supply and reinforce Army and Naval forces deployed there when we entered World War II. More Bataan death marches are waiting to happen today, simply because the US does not have enough US-flag merchant ships to support and reinforce our Army, Naval and Air Forces deployed overseas.

Following World War II, the Navy Department and the Maritime Administration were relegated to sub-cabinet levels, abolishing their direct access to the President and to one another.

To make matters worse, the Secretary of State negotiated a treaty with Liberia granting tax deferrals to US citizens who build merchant ships in foreign shipyards, man them with alien crews and register them under foreign flags.

The Soviet government, on the other hand, at the close of World War II, undertook a comprehensive study of national security and in the early 1950's undertook a major naval and merchant shipbuilding program, which continues today.

The Soviet Union has heeded the obvious lesson of history—that Greece, Rome, England and others achieved wealth, influence and world power by using merchant ships to promote trade and colonize less developed lands and shipping choke points.

Merchant ship colonization has usually generated naval opposition from competing colonizers. The Soviets, however, have encountered no such interference.

In the mid-1970's, the US Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Logistics, when asked how long the US Navy could sustain combat with support of the Merchant Marine the US then had, replied without hesitation, "About 1 day."

Moreover, Admiral Isaac C. Kidd, US Navy, Commander-in-Chief, Atlantic, stated a few years later that in a NATO war the US could expect shipping losses in the initial convoys to Europe to be as high as 50 percent.

Even though the hour is late, the least we must do now is build up a US flag Merchant Marine capable of competing head-to-head, politically, commercially, and militarily in the seaports of the world. If we continue to delay and await the final, last-ditch land and nuclear war, as we are now doing, it will be too late.

Here is what Congress should do:

Keep the Navy and Defense Department honest logistically to support and defend US Army, Naval and Air Forces now committed overseas.

Insist that present US Merchant Marine Policy be fully complied with.

Abolish the foreign-built flag-of-convenience tax breaks and see to it that US-built, US-manned, US-flag merchant ships have the same government support as other branches of national defense. The US cannot sustain major combat overseas without a US shipbuilding base just as adequate and modern as the US aircraft industrial base.

Terminate what former Senator John Tower referred to as the "bureaucratic and mental separation of the Navy and Merchant Marine."

Follow the lead of a few Congressmen who are already requiring the Navy to account for violations of present laws pertaining to the US Merchant Marine.

Let us not forget the lessons that we should have learned from the World Wars.

THE JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1986

HON. STEVE GUNDERSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, today, I join with Messrs. HAWKINS, JEFFORDS, MARTINEZ, and WILLIAMS in introducing the "Job Training Partnership Act [JTPA] Amendments of 1986". I have enjoyed working with my distinguished colleagues in developing this legislation, which I feel represents a strong, bipartisan effort to update and perfect America's job training programs.

Since 1982, JTPA has served as the cornerstone of the Federal Government's efforts to provide employment and training assistance to economically disadvantaged adults and youth, and to workers who have been displaced from their jobs. While programs under JTPA can serve only a portion of those who are eligible for its services, these programs are working well throughout the country, due in large part to the partnership that was established under the act between Federal and State governments, local officials and the private sector. However, there are still a number of problems within JTPA for which "fine-tuning" changes are in order to make it more responsive to all populations that it is designed to serve. Further, since its enactment in 1982, a number of changes have occurred for which updating is appropriate. Therefore, the intent of these amendments is to carefully make these fine-tuning, updating, and technical changes while avoiding any substantive alterations to the act. We must keep in mind that one of the biggest obstacles to JTPA's predecessor CETA, was that of being in a constant state of change, and we must take great care not to repeat this counterproductive practice.

INTRASTATE HOLD HARMLESS

Over the past 2 years, throughout hearings held by the Subcommittee on Employment Opportunities, numerous witnesses testified in favor of Congress developing a more consist-

ent funding mechanism for service delivery areas [SDA's], similar to that afforded to States. Currently "sub-state" funding to SDA's is based on a formula that is weighted very heavily on individual areas' unemployment rates. This has resulted in a number of SDA's experiencing devastating losses in funding just because their most recent unemployment rates dropped below a certain level, even though the need for employment and training services has continued in their region.

While funding to States is also based on formula weighted heavily on unemployment rates, States are currently protected against such drastic funding swings through a 90-percent hold harmless incorporated into JTPA that assures each State of 90 percent of its previous year's funding, regardless of changes in its unemployment rates. In our bill, we also extend this 90 percent hold harmless protection to service delivery areas, thus ensuring local programs of more consistent funding.

REMEDIAL EDUCATION

Another common concern that has been expressed repeatedly in hearings, as well as through reports provided to the subcommittee, focuses on the need for increased remedial education provided as an integral component of JTPA's employment and training programs, particularly within the Summer Youth Program.

Although we recognize the importance of providing basic skills training within JTPA and all other employment, training, and educational programs, such remedial education is very expensive and very time-consuming to provide in the traditional employment and training setting. Our bill contains several provisions which encourage States and service delivery areas to provide remedial education to JTPA program participants, without placing unrealistic requirements upon them which could in the end prove to be counterproductive.

Currently, many SDA's are not meeting the requirement under title II-A to spend 40 percent of their total allocation on youth. In order to encourage SDA's to provide valuable remedial education to youth in their Summer Youth Programs, our bill allows that up to one quarter of their 40-percent requirement may be met through money expended for remedial education in Summer Youth Programs, provided the services, materials, facilities, and equipment on which the money was spent for this purpose can be used year-round for participants in the summer youth and title II-A programs.

LITERACY AND DROPOUT PREVENTION

In order to place more emphasis on literacy and dropout prevention programs within the 8-percent education set-aside provided in the act, the bill requires that a substantial percentage of each State's education coordination money go toward such programs. Specifically, these moneys must be spent for: First literacy training to youth and adults; second, dropout prevention and reenrollment services to youth; and/or third, a state wide school-to-work transition program, or a combination of all of the above. In this way, the bill addresses concerns expressed nationwide that this money not be targeted in as great a proportion toward "high risk" groups as was the original intent of Congress.

POST PROGRAM FOLLOWUP

In an amendment to another set-aside within JTPA, our bill alters the 6-percent incentive grant money to allow for its use within States for post-program followup. The monitoring of JTPA participants after program completion is essential in evaluating the effectiveness of JTPA's services. Therefore, a clarification that the 6-percent moneys may be used for this purpose is very important to program evaluation.

DISLOCATED FARMERS

Finally, in order to update the Job Training Partnership Act in response to the increasing economic crisis which continues to force many of our Nation's farmers to leave farming, the bill incorporates several changes into JTPA to make the program more responsive to the employment and training needs of these individuals. These changes are intended to encourage the delivery of services under JTPA to dislocated farmers who are otherwise eligible, and to direct the Secretary of Labor to improve existing data collection methods to more accurately account for this population in need of such transitional assistance.

When enacted in 1982, the farm crisis had not yet risen to the proportion that it has today. Therefore, the need to address the problems of dislocated farmers was not specifically addressed in the statute, or in the act's legislative history. Since that time, due to the movement of an increasing number of farmers out of farming into other areas of employment, many concerns have been expressed over the exclusion of dislocated farmers for participation under JTPA.

Over the past several years, as the crisis has become more prominent, it has become more and more evident that those increasing numbers of farmers leaving farming are and will be in need of substantive employment and training services. In response, the Department of Labor did issue regulations last year that have allowed distressed farmers to participate in programs under JTPA—providing States with flexibility to serve eligible farmers under both the title II-A and title III programs. However, even with this special consideration provided by the Department of Labor, many States and service delivery areas, particularly those with high concentrations of distressed farmers, continue to experience difficulties in identifying and serving this population, as was pointed out in a congressional hearing that was held in Council Bluffs, IA, by the Committee on Government Operations' Subcommittee on Employment and Housing in November 1985. To address these concerns, I, along with 21 other Members of Congress, sponsored a bill, H.R. 5062, the "Dislocated Farmer Training Amendments of 1986" which met many of the concerns brought to light at this hearing, and four of the major provisions of that bill are included in the JTPA amendments that we are introducing today.

TITLE II-A: DEFINITION OF ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

Under title II-A programs for disadvantaged adults and youth, program participation is based on the participants' being determined as "economically disadvantaged". While many farmers should be able to qualify for job search, support and job training assistance under this program, eligibility is determined on

program applicants' previous 6 month's income prior to applying for participation. For many farmers this 6-month "look-back" does not fairly reflect their true income for the whole year. Further, most farm operators determine their income levels only once a year for income tax purposes, therefore the 6-month provision currently in the act does not realistically reflect the economic status of the distressed farmer, as would a 12-month review.

In order to address this problem and to ease participation criteria for farmers under title II-A our bill allows for consideration of the previous "12 month period" rather than the previous "6 month period." We feel that this should reflect more accurately the true economic circumstances of the financially distressed farmer as well as others for which a 12-months "look back" is more realistic.

TITLE III: IDENTIFICATION OF DISLOCATED SELF-EMPLOYED AND DISLOCATED FARMERS

To address the problems associated with determining eligibility for displaced farmers and self-employed individuals under title III, we have included an amendment to clarify that self-employed individuals, including farmers, shall be determined as eligible for participation under the Dislocated Worker Program if they are or will become unemployed due to general economic conditions in the community or because of natural disasters. The bill further directs the Secretary of Labor to establish categories of self-employed individuals and of economic conditions and natural disasters to which this new clause shall apply.

Through such an amendment, we hope to encourage delivery of services to dislocated farmers, as well as self-employed individuals, who have previously been underserved. This language should in no way be interpreted as being more restrictive than that already provided for under current law. In fact, through future communication with the Department of Labor, I am optimistic that we will be able to encourage States, where appropriate, to develop definitions that will allow for earlier intervention for these individuals, making the transition to alternative employment more effective.

In the bill which I introduced earlier this year, H.R. 5062, we actually listed "early warning" circumstances under which farmers should be declared as eligible for participation under JTPA. While this language would be too prescriptive for the purposes of these amendments, I am convinced that we must continue to encourage those States with significant numbers of dislocated farmers to develop definitions under title III that recognize those in the process of going out of business as eligible for program participation, as long as they provide proof of their intention to leave farming. This would provide farmers with the same sort of coverage allowed to industrial workers who are eligible for participation in dislocated worker programs upon notification that their jobs will end.

TITLE IV: DATA COLLECTION

In order to adequately identify those farmers who would qualify for assistance under JTPA, the bill we are introducing today amends title IV of JTPA, the Cooperative Labor Market Information Program, to require the Secretary of Labor to develop a means by which statistical

data relating to permanent dislocation of farmers can be collected and directs the Department to collect such data. Further, the Secretary is directed to publish a report based upon this information, including a comparison of these findings with data currently used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in determining the Nation's annual employment and unemployment rates and an analysis of whether or not farmers are being adequately accounted for in such employment statistics. This addition to current law is intended to formally identify, for the first time at the Federal level, those farmers who are leaving farming and who will be in need of transitional assistance. Further, it addresses the concern that rural underrepresentation is occurring in current unemployment statistics, ultimately affecting funding allocations as provided for under a number of important Federal assistance programs, including JTPA.

In closing, I want to thank my colleagues, particularly Mr. HAWKINS and Mr. JEFFORDS, for working so closely with me on this legislation to ensure that distressed farmers are adequately covered under JTPA. And, I want to commend my colleagues on what I think of as a very sound and necessarily modest approach to strengthening our Nation's employment and training programs. I hope that we can expedite passage of this bill and see its incorporation into JTPA this year.

MEXICO—A NEIGHBOR IN CRISIS

HON. MORRIS K. UDALL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, this is the fourth in a series of articles that I will be submitting over the course of the next several weeks that will illustrate the current crisis in Mexico.

I feel it is critically important to remember that Mexico is not some distant trouble spot, but rather, our friend and valued neighbor to the south.

In his recent article, Herb Schmertz, a nationally syndicated columnist, observes that Americans know more about the Soviet Union than they do about Mexico. I agree that this seems a tragic mistake, and hope Americans will be given ample opportunities by the media to appreciate Mexico's great importance to the United States.

The article follows:

[From Washington Times, June 24, 1986]

OUR BLIND EYE TO MEXICO

(By Herb Schmertz)

Americans know more about the Soviet Union than they do about Mexico. People can tell you of the czars and Peter the Great and the October Revolution who have never heard of the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) forged shortly after Black Jack Pershing led a U.S. expeditionary force against Francisco Villa—a foray that left Mexicans permanently paranoid about U.S. intentions.

The republic that began seeking independence in 1810, shortly after our own revolution, and that shares a border with us stretching almost 2,000 miles, remains a

mystery to most Americans. And this seems to me a tragic mistake.

On June 13, The New York Times had a story asserting, among other things: "Mexico's economic crisis began in mid-1982, three months before Mexico's president, Miguel de la Madrid, took office for a six-year term." But this is patently ridiculous. Whenever Mexico's economic crisis began—and there is no certain date for it—it was certainly rolling along in fine fettle long before 1982.

The principal inference to be drawn from the Times story is that the paper lacks perspective on Mexican history. Mexico has been troubled economically for a long time, in some measure by statist fears on private enterprise, and that is one reason for the flood of emigration to the States that has made Mexican-Americans our second-largest minority group. Mexico's foreign debt was climbing precipitously long before 1982, and in fact almost quadrupled between 1976, when it was about \$20 billion, and 1982, the year the crisis is said, by The New York Times, to have begun.

Anyone who has ever—as I have—heard Mexico's secretary of foreign relations, Bernardo Sepulveda, pontificate on Fidel Castro's Cuban regime or on the motivation of the Sandinistas becomes quickly aware that Mexico's left-leaning foreign policy establishment has a very different view of Soviet-sponsored Communism in Central America than does the United States. To compare Mexican immigration policies from its northern and southern borders is to see exactly what the word "schizoid" means, and the odds are that most PRI officials could give lessons on election-stealing to Ferdinand Marcos.

The larger question that emerges from such considerations is why the U.S. media do such a poor job of covering Mexico. Surely we can't lay the problem to reporters. It's hard to imagine anyone turning down the opportunity to go off to Mexico with a reasonable expense account for travel and an assignment to keep American readers posted on what's going on there and why.

The scenery—mountains, jungles, beaches, noble volcanoes such as Popocatepetl—is renowned for its beauty and grandeur. The cultural heritage—going far back past the coming of the Conquistadores to the days of the Maya, the Aztec, and the Toltec—is as rich and varied as any one earth. The Mexican people themselves are so famous for their hospitality and kindness that a whole advertising campaign has recently been built around them, inviting tourists to "come feel the warmth of Mexico." And the country is right here, just across the line, next door. So I doubt there's anything about Mexico that would prompt reluctance to take on an assignment there.

But any reporter may hesitate to accept a beat that is not of strong interest to the editors, that doesn't get regular and abundant space when the news hole is being filled. This may be the reason Americans know so little of our important neighbor, and so lack a consistent, regular look at Mexican affairs: because editors and publishers just don't appreciate Mexico's great importance to the United States.

TV coverage of Mexican news is rare unless there is an earthquake or a riot—as though there were nothing else to report in a country of 80 million people that has one of the most peculiar, and singular, systems of political governance now extant.

Mexico's present debt crisis is urgent, and the fall in the value of the peso a severe

burden for every Mexican—but these are not problems that developed overnight. Or even since mid-1982. Americans should have been getting news on their development, causes, and likely consequences for years, as we get daily news of England or France or the Soviet Union. Let us hope the media will see and recognize this fault—and act promptly to provide us with the remedy: regular news from Mexico.

LEGISLATION ON BEHALF OF KIDNEY DISEASE PATIENTS

HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with Congressman RANGEL in today introducing a bill to provide new and better protections for kidney disease patients.

The legislation establishes a network program that better protects the rights of end stage renal disease [ESRD] patients and assures them quality of care. It also requires the establishment of standards to determine safe limits on the reuse of dialysis-related devices.

The Medicare ESRD Program provides a lifeline to the 80,000 Americans suffering from life-threatening permanent kidney failure. The program provides financial help in meeting the costs of this truly catastrophic disease. For example, Medicare pays about \$20,000 per patient per year for maintenance dialysis. The cost of treatment also makes it a major Government health program, with a budget of about \$2 billion per year.

To help ensure "effective and efficient administration of the benefits" provided under Medicare, Congress set up a system of regional "networks" that were designed to help meet the needs of medicare beneficiaries and work with facilities to provide quality of care. The networks are particularly important for including at least one patient representative in their programs. Because ESRD is a disease in which patients often feel frustrated by their absolute life-dependency on a machine, and the people and facility which maintain the machine, patient representation is particularly important in helping to give patients some "freedom" from what can be an enormous sense of dependency.

At present, there are 32 networks. Most do an excellent job, because they are assisted by the donation of large amounts of volunteer time by doctors, health professionals, and patients. These 32 regional networks have been funded at a little under \$5 million per year.

In recent years, the Reagan administration has tried to eliminate the networks, either by requesting no appropriations, or by drastically reducing the number of networks. For example, this year, the administration had wanted to reduce the networks to two, and to provide only \$1 million for their operation.

In the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1986 [COBRA], Congress prevented the administration from reducing the number of networks to less than 14. Now, in regulations, the administration will be proposing to move to 14 regions, with the operators of the networks determined by competitive bid. While this move during the coming

months will cause a great deal of disruption and confusion, there are some potential benefits: if adequately funded, these larger networks could free up overhead costs and use the savings to better investigate the quality of care provided at various facilities within the region. This period of consolidation is therefore a logical time to clarify the law governing the operation of networks.

It is particularly important that we do more to strengthen patient quality of treatment protections at this time, because the administration is proposing some new reimbursement cutbacks in the program. Given the continuing budget crisis, Congress may give consideration to some portion of these cuts. Yet there is a fear and a danger that further budget cuts could adversely impact patient care. We do not want this to happen, and we need to enact statutory protections to prevent any possible budget cuts from hurting patients.

Mr. RANGEL's and my bill do this in a number of ways. We require—

That networks collect, validate and evaluate information about patients and facilities; without information it is impossible to detect emerging problems in a facility's operation and assure quality of patient care.

That the information from the various networks be used to understand national trends and to detect regions that are failing to provide the most satisfactory modes of treatment; the information from the networks will be collected and reported annually by a National Registry of ESRD Data housed in the Health Care Financing Administration.

That the networks investigate all patient complaints about the quality of treatment and the quality of life at facilities, and that the networks shall conduct onsite reviews of the quality of care and operation of facilities on a periodic basis.

That the networks will be more involved in encouraging rehabilitation services for ESRD patients. While many ESRD patients maintain a normal work life, a large percentage slip into a cycle of joblessness and welfare dependency. Networks can help prevent this deterioration in the quality of life.

That the uncertainty of funding for networks will be eliminated by treating them as a Medicare reimbursable service. Fifty cents from each dialysis treatment payment shall be withheld from a facility's reimbursement and transferred to the networks in that facility's region on a quarterly basis.

That HHS shall establish protocols to determine the safe reuse of dialysis-related devices.

It is our hope that this legislation, which will result in no increase in Federal budget cost, will be included in the Medicare portions of this year's reconciliation bill. We welcome public comments and suggestions on ways to improve this proposal.

REFLECTIONS AND
REMEMBRANCES

HON. BEN GARRIDO BLAZ

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. BLAZ. Mr. Speaker, the people of Guam will climax their month-long celebration of our nation's independence on July 21 by marking the 42d anniversary of the liberation of our territory from enemy forces during World War II.

This year's celebration was especially significant because of the centennial of the Statue of Liberty. We took part in that tribute by hosting a naturalization ceremony for 500 new American citizens and by sending an official representative to the New York festivities.

Having lived through the war years as a teenager on Guam, I would like to share with my colleagues some reflections on those occupation years and how that experience shaped our people.

Our World War II experience was harsh by any standards. Severe deprivation, indignities, and punishment were commonplace. There was always that pervasive sense of personal insecurity. Most members of my generation as well as the older generation prefer not to dwell on the scars of those difficult years.

But those of us who survived the trail of the war years bear witness to a side of the occupation that I will call the "inner Guam," one that the enemy was never privileged to enter. It was the purest product of that caldron of war, the brightest star in the dark sky of those traumatic times.

They would recall, as I do, the manifestation and magnificence of the Chamorro spirit. Though only a legend to some, is a living, breathing reality to us; a source of strength that saw us through the worst of times and guides us in the challenging times ahead.

A GENERATION'S SPIRIT FORGED IN WAR

My generation was caught between childhood and adulthood. The unexpected and violent interruption of our lives and the common adversity that we shared gave our parents and elders an unusual opportunity to inculcate in us much more vital learning than we could have received in calmer times.

Challenged by the threatening experience of war and pressed to our limits, we learned things about human nature and ourselves that we might never have been able to grasp in peaceful, less demanding, times. We learned:

To be tolerant when conditions were intolerable;

To be generous when there was so little to give;

To be patient when our deepest desire was to end our bondage;

To be ourselves, preserving our language and culture while the enemy was trying to impose his on us.

Life seemed more endangered, more tentative, and therefore, more precious then. We learned through toil the sweetness of salt in the sweat that trickled down our faces at the peak of a hard day's work.

We clearly saw and keenly appreciated the basic choices of life, between freedom and

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

bondage; justice and oppression; hope and despair; surviving and perishing. Through the heat and dust and smoke, we saw ourselves and what we stood for.

A REMEMBRANCE OF SCENES PAST

There were many painful experiences in that dark period in our history. But there were also many pleasant memories:

The long hours on a log with our parents sharing their thoughts and experiences with us much like the generations before them had done; but with greater urgency as the winds of war swirled around the island;

The groups of neighboring farmers who pooled their strength to push back the jungle so we could plant;

The women caring for the sick, working the gardens and preparing food over open fires;

The men echoing each other's folksong at twilight as they cut tuba;

The labor camps where we realized how we had to protect each other, how we had to care for one another as an island family;

The devout men and women who emerged as our natural leaders and who would always lead us in prayer during our most trying and fearful moments as we labored to finish our forced labor projects under incredible duress;

There was the young Japanese officer who taught me elementary Japanese in exchange for my father teaching him English and who, after getting to know us, innocently asked my father why we were at war;

There was this same officer who came to say goodbye as he left to defend against the invasion, leaving me with an indescribably mixed emotion of seeing a new friend leaving to fight those coming to liberate us;

There were the U.S. Marines who, after hopping from island to island, liberated one of their own and seemed almost as glad as we were that they had come back to Guam;

And there were the joyous faces of my fellow Chamorros, 26,000 strong, who had endured 32 months of harsh enemy occupation in a war they had no part in starting.

A TREASURE FOR THE FUTURE

The years have dimmed the images but not the memory. To me the war years were the most precious of my life. They provided me with a reservoir of experience and strength from which I have drawn abundantly over the years.

I draw on these qualities constantly in my personal life and professional career, reaching deep into that rich reserve of perseverance, adaptability and sense of community service that is our cultural heritage. And our territory can draw on that inner strength as we face the challenges of today.

Guam, in the midst of one of the world's most vital economic and strategic regions—faces the challenge of playing an increasingly larger role in the new century of the Pacific. This role brings with it new responsibilities and calls for new efforts on our part as well as on the part of the Federal Government. But as we recall and reflect on the meaning of our occupation and liberation, we can reach back into our treasure trove, into that Chamorro spirit, to find the strength and vitality to meet these new challenges.

July 17, 1986

I feel very much a custodian of that spirit and character, passing on to the next generation the heritage my elders gave to me.

The heart of that heritage is the manifestation and magnificence of the Chamorro spirit, a living reality to those of us who survived to carry on the traditions.

Si Yuus Maase, Guam, for enriching my life so much.

Si Yuus Maase, Guam, for making me the person I am today.

NORTH FOREST ISD AUTO BODY
REPAIR PROGRAM IS A SUCCESS

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. FIELDS. Mr. Speaker, at a time when our educational institutions are coming under ever-closer scrutiny, I would like to bring to your attention—and the attention of my colleagues—a very successful educational program now being operated by the North Forest Independent School District in Houston.

This innovative vocational program teaches young people the skills they need for a car in the auto body profession. Since the program began last fall, the North Forest ISD has benefited by having the bodies of 18 of its school vehicles removed and having those vehicles repainted.

In the process, the school district has saved an estimated \$18,000 and the 40 students who participated in the program last year gained valuable skills that they can use when considering careers. Last year, students had to be turned away from the program—and it's possible that some will be turned away this year as well. Four students at Smiley High School and one recent graduate are working at minimum wage this summer removing dents and repainting school district vehicles.

By all accounts, the students in the program are enthusiastic about the skills they gain through the program. And the school district, one of the least well-to-do in the Houston area, saves money that it can apply elsewhere.

Mr. Speaker, the auto body repair program is an outstanding example of what our schools can provide to the young men and women seeking the skills necessary to ensure their success in the careers of their choice.

I commend everyone connected with this innovative program, including John Sawyer III, superintendent of the North Forest ISD; Patrick Johnson, the North Forest ISD's vocational director; Sam Julian, the North Forest ISD's transportation director; Carlos Fernandez, who teaches the course; and the students who have participated in the program and who have made it such a success.

Mr. Speaker, I know you join with me when I tell them all, keep up the good work. We're proud of you.

**RESTORE COLA'S CUT BY
GRAMM-RUDMAN**

HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. COLEMAN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of reaffirming the Gramm-Rudman deficit reduction spending cuts, but I regret that I was not allowed to offer my amendment to exempt cost-of-living adjustments [COLA's] for military and Federal retirees from the automatic cuts, as well as to restore the January 1986 COLA.

Under the original Gramm-Rudman procedures, the first cuts took place on March 1, totaling \$11.7 billion in outlays and about \$24 billion in budget authority and other resources. The cuts were the result of an across-the-board reductions of 4.9 percent defense programs and 4.3 percent in domestic spending.

On July 7, however, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the automatic deficit reduction procedures of the Gramm-Rudman Act were unconstitutional. The Court gave Congress until September 5, 1986 to enact legislation to ratify the 1986 cuts that were made last March. If we do not pass today's legislation, those funds will automatically be available for spending. If we do not act today, the fiscal year 1986 deficit would rise and the fiscal year 1987 deficit would be increased by at least \$10 billion.

Unfortunately, as the House of Representatives is aware, there was a major injustice in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Public Law 99-177).

By including the cost-of-living adjustments for Federal, military, judicial, and railroad retirees, the Congress broke a good-faith contract with the employees of the Government and the Nation's rail system. Since this is the first opportunity we have had to improve the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings process, which I voted for last year, I regret that the rule prohibits me from offering an amendment to exempt these cost-of-living adjustments from future sequestration, and also to restore the January 1986 COLA. The amendment would be identical to legislation I introduced last January, H.R. 4025, which has over 90 cosponsors.

Although I will vote to reaffirm the Gramm-Rudman cuts because of the urgent need to reduce the deficit by cutting spending wherever possible, I do want to formally object to this continued disregard of our Nation's military and Federal retirees.

As I testified before the Rules Committee yesterday, my earlier legislation and my amendment would have changed the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 to exempt cost of living increases in civil service retirement and disability programs (including the Central Intelligence Agency retirement and disability system, the Comptrollers General retirement and disability system, the Foreign Service retirement and disability system, the judicial survivors' annuities system, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration retirement system, the Coast Guard retirement system, the Public Health Service commissioned officers retire-

ment system, and the Tax Court Judges survivors' retirement system), military retirement benefits, and tier II railroad retirement benefits from reduction under the President's sequestration order.

The effect of the amendment would be to return the power to withhold such cost-of-living adjustments to the Congress. This would provide the same treatment to Federal, military, and tier II railroad retirees as the Congress sought to provide Social Security and veterans pension recipients.

When the Congress passed the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, we did so out of desperation not only to reverse the fiscal trend of the last 5 years—unprecedented deficit spending—but also in order to free the Government from the confines of default which would have occurred had the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings measure not been adopted.

In the process, a contract between the Government and its employees was broken. This broken contract is one that has stemmed over many years and has contributed to the well-being of millions of Americans. By providing a fair and equitable employer-employee sponsored retirement plan, the Government has attracted qualified men and women at a lower rate of compensation than they would have been granted in the private sector.

In effect, Mr. Chairman, these men and women were promised a respectable retirement in return for a lower rate of pay during their working years, and up to now, the system has worked.

But last December, when the Senate insisted on attaching and reattaching the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings amendment to the Federal debt limit extension bill—thus holding Social Security and countless other programs hostage—the Congress overlooked the retirees who have given a lifetime toward the defense and operations of our Nation and its Government.

Section 251 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 provides that automatic spending increases shall be reduced as part of the sequestration order issued by the President to conform to the specific deficit level provided for fiscal years 1986 through 1991. These automatic spending increases, as defined in section 257 of the act, consist of 19 retirement and disability programs and three other Federal programs that are indexed to adjust with increases in inflation. Of these 19 programs, 13 are either Federal employee or military retirement and disability programs.

My amendment would have exempted all but one of these retirement programs (former Presidents) and would include the retirement program for tier II railroad retirement. These programs would no longer be considered as automatic spending increases for the purposes of the act. Consequently, COLA's for these programs would be protected in the same way as those for veterans' pensions and compensation.

I regret the action of the Rules Committee yesterday that prevented me from offering my amendment. The law as enacted greatly punishes the Federal, military, and railroad retirees who have given of themselves so that we may live a more safe and secure life as a

nation. For the last 5 years, Federal and military personnel have contributed to deficit reduction through pay freezes and COLA reductions. During the last 3 years, inflation has risen by 10.1 percent, while retirees have received only one cost-of-living adjustment of 3.1 percent. As the law is now written, these retirees are a minority who have been singled out unfairly.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the reinstatement of the Gramm-Rudman cuts as a necessary and vital step toward reducing the Federal deficit, but I hope that we have future opportunities to also reinstate and restore justice for our Nation's Federal and military retirees.

Thank you very much.

**AS AMERICAN AS BASEBALL,
HOTDOGS, HAMBURGERS, AND
IMPORTED TEXTILES**

HON. CARROLL A. CAMPBELL, JR.

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Speaker, Mat Self, president of Greenwood Mills, a South Carolina textile manufacturing concern, provided me with a very interesting letter from a manufacturer of denim fabric in Japan. He noted that this should dispel any doubt about a tie-in between Japan, Taiwan, Korea, and Hong Kong, and speculated: "From reading this individual's story about hamburgers, it looks as if the Far East is going after the service industry after they destroy our manufacturing base."

The letter follows:

From Sportswear International Magazine, we have learned your name as a quality Jeans Casual Wear Manufacturer. We are suppliers of Jeans Wear Casual Fabrics from Japan, but we think even in Jeans Wear field which represents typical basic American way of life same as Hamburgers, there are some customers who don't like cheaper and poorer taste. So if good meat and bread matches with a good cook, then it can make nice looking and good taste of Hamburgers which can catch those fussy customers in this overcatered market.

We think you are the good cook and we can be the suppliers of good meat and bread. Of course, we know the good cook always chooses about materials but if you spend too much time in choosing materials, your time for cooking is getting less and less. So we think we can help you to solve this problem and you can devote most of your time for cooking.

We are basically the suppliers of Hamburger materials, so our fabrics are mostly based on Indigo Dyed Cotton. But of course there are several kinds of Hamburgers like Meat Burgers, Cheese Burgers and Chicken Burgers and so on, so we have light, medium and heavy weight denims but also have Dobby, Jacquard, Clipped, Striped and Checked Indigo Fabrics, which are suitable for Shirts, Blouses, Jackets, Pants and Skirts.

We enclose part of our Collection for your reference. Unlike most of other Japanese Fabrics, our fabrics are mostly in running production, so we can supply sample yardages for making garments to check how they look like, sample yardages for salesman samples, also even bulk supplies

promptly like one of good sales points of Hamburgers. "Fast Supply."

We understand you have your own facility for making garments but if you need more in the Far Eastern areas, we can help you by introducing garment factories in Japan, Taiwan, Korea and Hong Kong through our overseas branches. At moment we are supplying Garments made in Japan, Korea and Taiwan to Japanese Jeans Wear people like Edwin, Wrangler Japan, Mcgregor Japan, etc.

If you are interested in our Hamburger story, please contact the undermentioned address. We can come to show you our full ranges of sample collection anywhere in Japan, Korea, Taiwan and Hong Kong.

TALKS RELATED TO NUCLEAR TESTING—A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

HON. BERKLEY BEDELL

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. BEDELL. Mr. Speaker, having been a consistent critic of the Reagan administration's record on arms control, it was with mild and pleasant surprise that I noted a statement yesterday announcing that the United States and the Soviet Union have agreed to sit down and talk about issues surrounding a nuclear test ban. While much of the rhetoric regarding the parameters of these talks has not changed, I believe the administration is finally taking at least a small step in the right direction.

As the author of House Joint Resolution 3—a measure to prevent nuclear explosive testing, I was often amazed at the administration's strident opposition to a sense of the Congress resolution merely aimed at promoting talks on nuclear weapons testing. During our debate on that issue, I consistently pointed out that House Joint Resolution 3 only suggested that talks on a CTB agreement begin. I also pointed out that in my opinion, a CTB agreement represented the first most readily achievable and securely verifiable step which the superpowers could take through which to move on toward the administration's ultimate goal of deep reductions in the world's nuclear arsenal.

Clearly, yesterday's announcement does not fulfill each of the recommendations advocated in House Joint Resolution 3, but at least the administration has expressed a desire to meet with Soviet counterparts on the issue of nuclear testing. I believe our efforts in support of House Joint Resolution 3 served to nudge the administration along but we must not be complacent. Congress does have a valuable role to play with respect to United States arms control policies through the exercise of our funding and oversight responsibilities governing our Nation's defense efforts.

The leadership exercised by our colleague DANTE FASCELL, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, in support of better long-term United States arms control policies has been tireless and unswerving. Chairman FASCELL's commitment and skill in securing passage of House Joint Resolution 3 provided

this administration with an insight into the American people's keen desire for solid arms control policies. I found his remarks on yesterday's announcement to be to the heart of the matter, that "the problems with verifying nuclear test bans are not technical, but political."

In this regard, I would like to commend to my colleagues attention the complete text of Chairman FASCELL's remarks on this subject: FASCELL EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR THE AGREEMENT TO RESUME UNITED STATES-SOVIET NEGOTIATIONS ON NUCLEAR TESTING

"The agreement by both superpowers to discuss nuclear testing issues without preconditions in separate talks in Geneva is a long overdue step necessary to achieve a Comprehensive Test Ban (CTB) agreement," said Dante Fascell (D-FL), Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

This is a follow-on to congressional efforts urging the administration to resume such discussions with the Soviet Union. Last February, the House of Representatives passed H.J. Res. 3, legislation urging the ratification of the Threshold Test Ban Treaty and the Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty and calling for the resumption of negotiations on a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty by a decisive bipartisan vote of 268-148.

The Chairman added that "the problems with verifying nuclear test bans are not technical, but political. By agreeing to separate talks, the administration can build off the nuclear testing verification provisions previously agreed to by the United States and the Soviet Union in this area as they work toward a CTB."

As expressed in hearings held by Chairman Fascell's Arms Control Subcommittee, a CTB has been pursued by every President since Eisenhower and is a laudable goal for a number of reasons, not the least of which is its contribution to reducing the risk of nuclear war and the arms race. "Reducing superpower arsenals is a goal we all share, but meaningful reductions will not be lasting unless both superpowers stop adding new and more deadly weapons to their arsenals," observed Fascell.

With this in mind, the Chairman noted that "the House Foreign Affairs Committee will monitor closely the progress of these talks" scheduled to begin as early as next week. Robert Barker, Deputy Assistant Director for Verification and Intelligence at the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, is expected to head these talks for the United States delegation.

INTRODUCING THE NATIONAL FOREST TIMBER RECEIPTS CLARIFICATION ACT OF 1986

HON. NORMAN D. SHUMWAY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. SHUMWAY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the National Forest Timber Receipts Clarification Act of 1986. I am joined in this effort by 28 of my colleagues from both sides of the aisle who, like myself, believe that it is necessary to clarify congressional intent with regard to the formula by which national forest timber receipts payments to States and counties are calculated.

When western territories were admitted to the Union as new States, the Federal Govern-

ment retained ownership of millions of acres of land. State accession statutes were intensely negotiated arrangements, and virtually all contain language in which the States agree to waive all interests in Federal lands and not to tax Federal properties within their jurisdiction. Realizing that the Federal lands are not on the counties' tax rolls, Congress recognized the importance of local governments' dependence on these resources. Thus, in 1908, local government was permanently given a share of the forest reserve receipts from these resources. Congress provided that the money was to be spent, "as the State shall prescribe" for road and school purposes in the counties where national forests are located.

This philosophy was strengthened in 1970 when the Public Land Law Review Commission completed a 6-year study which concluded that "the Federal Government should make payments to compensate State and local governments for the tax immunity of Federal Lands." By enacting the National Forest Management Act of 1976, Congress expanded the previous gross formula to include several additional forest service revenues previously not accounted for in determining the 25 percent share of gross receipts shared with the States.

This legislation is necessary due to continued attempts by the Office of Management and Budget to alter the method of calculating timber receipts from 25 percent of the gross receipts to 25 percent of the net receipts. This activity is in direct violation of the congressionally approved policy that rural forested counties shall receive 25 percent of gross receipts.

For the benefit of my colleagues who are less familiar with this issue, the Department of Agriculture estimates that \$245 million will be shared by 41 States and Puerto Rico as their portion of fiscal year 1986 national forest receipts. This figure represents 25 percent of the gross revenues that will be collected by national forests for timber harvesting, grazing, recreational activities, mineral development, and other special uses. Each State is required by law to use its share of the receipts for roads and public schools.

Under the OMB proposal, which would allow the Federal Government to deduct its costs of managing the national forests against total receipts collected for the year prior to remitting the States' 25 percent share, forested counties nationwide would witness an over 70 percent cut in funding for local schools and roads. Unfortunately, OMB is less forthcoming with a potential local revenue base with which to offset the major reduction in a rural county's share of Federal timber receipts. At this juncture, it would be impossible for local counties to raise lost Federal revenue locally because of continued ownership by the Federal Government of large tracts of forested county land under a tax-exempt status.

In many instances, a local county's road and public school annual budget is, in large part, comprised of its share of national forest receipts. Over the past 5 years, the county of Modoc, CA, has relied upon timber receipts to provide 50 percent of its annual county road department budget. The children of Modoc

County are just as dependent on timber receipts for their education. The \$758,566.30 received by the Modoc County Office of Education provides for the salaries of 26 teachers which represent 20 percent of the entire instructional staff for the county.

It is my strong belief that once my colleagues have the opportunity to review how this proposal would adversely impact their rural constituents, they will join my 28 colleagues and me and strongly support this measure.

CHAIRMAN RODINO'S PLAN FOR THE ADMINISTRATION'S DRUG CONTROL PROGRAM

HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the July 12, 1986, edition of the Miami Herald contained an op-ed piece by the distinguished chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Hon. PETER W. RODINO, JR. In his comments, Chairman RODINO outlined the actions he believes we now need to take to coordinate the Federal Government's fight against illicit drugs.

I urge my colleagues to read these cogent comments.

The material follows:

[From the Miami Herald, July 12, 1986]

CONGRESS HAS A PLAN FOR ADMINISTRATION

(By PETER W. RODINO, JR.)

For all the tough talk from official Washington about the war on drugs, the sober truth is that our national drug policy is in shambles—and the problem is only getting worse. That our national drug epidemic is outstripping efforts to control it can be illustrated by the following:

The amount of cocaine smuggled into the United States has increased almost sixfold since 1980, and drug-enforcement agents report they are overwhelmed by the volume of drugs entering this country.

Although efforts to contain drug smuggling off the coast of Florida have met with some success, new routes have sprung up all along the southwest border.

Drug trafficking and addiction continue to be major causes of crime and violence—yet investigators, prosecutors, courts, and prisons are all stretched to their limits.

Hundreds of thousands of addicts and users cannot get treatment—and are thus left suffering—because of inadequate funding.

The enormity of our drug problem is staggering. Among us are half-a-million heroin addicts, four million cocaine users, and 20 million marijuana smokers. Studies show that one-quarter of all high-school seniors smoke marijuana once a month, 5 percent use it daily, and 15 to 20 percent have tried cocaine.

Our nation pays a high price for all this. Research suggests that drugs cost our society as much as \$100 billion yearly—half the national deficit—in health care, lost productivity, and other economic and social costs. The only beneficiary is organized crime, which reaps an estimated \$110 billion annually from drugs, accounting for nearly 40

percent of all its activity and a considerable amount of its violence and corruption. And now we are faced with a new threat from intravenous drug use: AIDS.

But despite increased public awareness of our drug problem over the last few years, we have yet to develop an effective and comprehensive national strategy to address it. The federal response to drugs has been much too fragmented, with too many different agencies involved in the enforcement and prevention efforts. Nor have we given it the proper international focus in trying to cut off the problem at its source.

Moreover, budget cuts are compounding the problem today. According to a U.S. attorney from New Jersey, drug-enforcement efforts have been "directly threatened" by the Gramm-Rudman budget-cutting law. And funds for civilian prevention and education have virtually dried up under this Administration.

In 1982, Congress tried to address some of these problems by establishing a centralized authority for our national drug efforts. The President, however, vetoed the bill. Two years later, Congress succeeded in creating the Drug Enforcement Policy Board, but to this date we have still not seen the kind of high-level coordination and direction that Congress has sought.

We cannot delay action any longer. The time is now to address the drug problem at the highest level of our Government in a coordinated manner. All the talk about getting tough on drugs amounts to little more than a whimper unless we have the proper strategy and funding to back it up.

That is why I am sponsoring legislation calling on the President to convene a White House Conference on Narcotic Abuse and Control in order to develop strategy for further action in the war on drugs. Only the President is in a position to focus national attention and resources on this problem. A White House Conference—which can pool the wisdom of mayors, governors, law-enforcement officials, drug-abuse experts, and all the Federal agencies working on this problem—would enable him to begin this process in a comprehensive way.

We also need to begin asking some tough questions. Since most drugs come from abroad, why hasn't this problem become a higher priority on our foreign-policy agenda? Isn't this as much a part of our national security as anything else? Why has no Administration, whether Democratic or Republican, ever enforced the law suspending foreign aid to nations that have not cooperated in curbing drug production and trafficking—despite mounting evidence that many nations are doing little?

And why—despite official recommendations that a successful drug policy depends on prevention, training, and education programs to cut the demand that fuels the supply—has this Administration cut funds for these programs?

Our nation can no longer afford a short-sighted, fragmented, and underfunded drug policy. Cutting corners today will only add to the cost—and human misery—tomorrow. Since neither states and localities, nor parents and schools, can combat drugs alone, we need a strong and effective Federal presence. It all comes down to one basic fact: Too many lives are at stake, and with them the future health and productivity of our nation.

COMMERCIAL NUCLEAR POWER REACTOR EMERGENCY MONITORING NEEDED

HON. JERRY HUCKABY

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. HUCKABY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill entitled the Nuclear Power Emergency Response Data System Act of 1986 [ERDS]. This is a concept under study at the Nuclear Regulatory Commission [NRC] to elevate and strengthen our technical purview of licensed nuclear facilities in the event of an emergency. In light of the recent tragedy of the Soviet reactors at Chernobyl, and our own concern at home about serious operating mishaps at some of our commercial reactors, I believe the ERDS Program will provide us with more oversight and assurances that appropriate actions are taken in response to a nuclear incident.

The NRC recently issued a report detailing serious management weaknesses at 16 of our domestic nuclear reactors which have led to operating failures. Until we have initiated plant design standardization and complementing NRC licensing reform measures applicable to our future nuclear reactors, we need an emergency monitoring arrangement so that we can avoid another severe accident similar to what occurred at Three Mile Island.

The ERDS concept envisions a direct electronic transmission of selected parameters from existing electronic data systems at the licensed reactors' own emergency response facilities. The ERDS would be for use only during emergencies at the facilities and would be activated by the licensees to begin transmission to the NRC Operations Center. The NRC's primary role in an emergency is to monitor the licensee to assure that appropriate recommendations are made with respect to offsite protective actions. The NRC's responsibilities would also include offering the licensee technical analysis and logistic support; communicating with offsite authorities and confirming with them the licensee's recommendations; and, keeping other Federal agencies, entities and the media informed of the status of the incident, as well as coordinating with other public affairs groups.

Experience with the voice-only emergency communications link, currently utilized for data transmission, has demonstrated that excessive amounts of time are needed for the routine transmission of data, and of verification or correction of data that appear questionable. Error rates have been excessive; initiations have been slow; frequency of updates have been unreliable. In addition, the current system created an excessive drain on the time of valuable experts. When errors occur, they frequently create false issues which, at best, divert experts from the real problems for long periods of time. At worst, incorrect data may cause the NRC to respond with inaccurate or outdated advice that could result in the implementation of inappropriate protective actions.

With ERDS in place, there would be complete accuracy and reliability because there

would be no human interfaces, and many systems incorporate automatic data validation. Timeliness would be excellent because the system is immediately available and capable of rapid transmission with frequent updating. The information transmitted would be complete, providing a quick assessment of the overall health of the plant. ERDS would be supplemented with voice communications that would be directed toward plant conditions and plant response, rather than individual instrument readings.

Cost is relatively low because most licensees are already installing systems to transmit data among their own emergency response facilities. However, there would be hardware and software interface requirements at the NRC to receive the diverse signals and formats. My legislation would provide funding through regular NRC appropriations and user fee assessments.

Overall, I believe ERDS is a necessary tool to uniformly assess and oversee the operations of our various nuclear plants during an emergency, at a time when licensees can use such support. Thirteen of my colleagues have initially joined me in authoring this worthwhile measure. I hope other Members will join us in sponsoring this legislation are gaining its quick approval by Congress.

THE JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP AMENDMENTS OF 1986

HON. MATTHEW G. MARTINEZ

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. Speaker, today I join my distinguished colleagues Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. JEFFORDS, Mr. WILLIAMS, and Mr. GUNDERSON in introducing the Job Training Partnership Amendments of 1986.

Last month marked the completion of the second year of our experience with the Job Training Partnership Act, the flagship legislation for the employment and training of America's disadvantaged youth and adults. Over the 2-year period, the Subcommittee on Employment Opportunities has held several oversight hearings on JTPA and listened to comments and suggestions regarding its functions from elected officials, corporate sponsors, State and local program operators, and various other public and private sector participants.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to report that the unique public/private partnerships created by this legislation are working well, and the response of State and local governments and the business community to JTPA's decentralized, flexible administration has been overwhelmingly positive. The JTPA clearly provides a solid foundation for increased private sector involvement in helping the disadvantaged to meet our country's labor market needs, even though limited funding has allowed only a small percentage of eligible individuals to participate in JTPA programs.

The past 2 years have affirmed that Federal involvement in employment and training problems should be aimed at fostering local solutions to local problems. We also know that

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

program stability is necessary if service delivery areas are to continue their outreach to the disadvantaged. Therefore, this bill is noncontroversial, and addresses only those changes which can't be adequately handled at the local level or through the regulatory process. This JTPA amendments package has broad bipartisan support, and I urge my colleagues to support it when reported out of committee.

HELPING ONE ANOTHER IN CYPRESS CREEK

HON. JACK FIELDS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. FIELDS. Mr. Speaker, as society advances, as cities expand and as we become more civilized, all too often the idea of helping one's neighbors gets lost. Fortunately, that's not the case in the Cypress Creek community in northwest Houston, TX.

Men and women in that community have joined together to assist one another when it means the most: when the lives and safety of their neighbors are threatened.

Eleven years ago, a Cypress Creek resident suffered a heart attack and 5 hours elapsed before a private ambulance arrived to transport the victim to a hospital for medical attention. The man died. But as a result of that tragedy, 13 local residents determined that they needed a more effective emergency medical service system. And they set about to solve the problem.

Area residents knocked on doors, raising the funds necessary to make the needed emergency medical services a reality.

Today, because of the dedication and generosity of the men and women of the Cypress Creek area, the Cypress Creek EMS has been named the best such service in the Nation. It provides high-quality emergency medical care to the community—and it provides that service free of charge. While each of the more than 500 calls it answers each month cost between \$150 and \$200, the Cypress Creek EMS is supported entirely by donations.

I applaud the National Association of Emergency Medical Technicians for their decision to name the Cypress Creek EMS as the best in the Nation. And I applaud the hundreds of men and women in that community who give of their time and their talent to ensure that their neighbors and friends have access of high-quality emergency medical care. Everyone has contributed financially, or with their time, to the Cypress Creek EMS shares in this award.

Mr. Speaker, I know you join me in saluting the Cypress Creek EMS—and all the other emergency medical services across our country—for the life-saving work they perform. They deserve our thanks for the work they do and for the protection they provide.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

July 17, 1986

SUPPORT LOWER TAX RATES FOR AMERICAN MIDDLE-CLASS TAXPAYERS

HON. RONALD D. COLEMAN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. COLEMAN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the House of Representatives took a courageous step toward achieving fair and equitable tax reform for the millions of middle-class Americans who shoulder most of the tax burden in this country.

By a vote of 338 to 61, the House passed H.R. 3838 to instruct the House-Senate tax bill conferees to support a marginal tax rate of no higher than the 27 percent contained in the Senate version. Achieving this substantially lower marginal tax rate represents a major victory in the tax reform struggle because it will provide the bulk of tax relief to the average working family instead of special interests.

In my belief, if the tax conferees have one mission, it is to guarantee fairness for middle-income families. They are the real victims of an unfair tax system, and they ought to come away the real winner.

Unfortunately, the Senate version paid for its low rates by limiting or shutting down benefits to middle-income taxpayers, such as the elimination of the deductibility of individual retirement accounts [IRA's]. Yesterday's vote represented a clear message that the lower tax rates contained in the Senate bill will be paid for by the special interests that have used various loopholes to avoid paying their fair share for years.

The House yesterday also signaled a pro-family shift by urging the conferees to increase the personal exemption to \$2,000, as well as to oppose a net increase in Federal taxes.

I am encouraged by the attitude of the conferees of both political parties that neither the House nor the Senate wants to weaken the incentives for economic growth. They are all conscious of the impact of the new Tax Code on capital formation, export promotion, and jobs. The tax breaks given to small business were as generous as they were thoughtful. But the larger question is one posed by President Reagan, and that is, Who decides where capital and investment ought to flow—the Government or the consumer?

Although there will probably be fewer subsidies for large corporations, the tradeoff is the American family that has more money to spend on investments that pay real, not paper, dividends. This tax rate of a maximum of 27 percent is a historically low rate that also frees America's corporations to produce more effective goods and services instead of tax maneuvers.

Mr. Speaker, I commend my colleagues in both parties for yesterday's vote, and I urge the House-Senate conferees to take heed of the impressive margin of that vote and adhere to the lower individual tax rates for average American working families.

COLA FAIRNESS IS ISSUE

HON. CARROLL A. CAMPBELL, JR.

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Speaker, I came to the floor intending to vote for this resolution as a necessary step on the road to a balanced budget. My understanding has been that we would be allowed a separate vote on treating all retirement programs equally as far as annual cost-of-living adjustments are concerned.

Unfortunately, the leadership denied us that separate vote.

Thus, Mr. Speaker, I voted against ratifying the 1986 budget cuts because those veterans who fought in our wars and who risked their lives for the defense of our country and whose families made deep sacrifices in support of their careers were not treated fairly. Nor were those many other retirees who worked for our Government contributing their skills and talents treated fairly.

We should have had an opportunity to instill fairness and equity in the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Deficit Reduction Act by restoring the cost-of-living adjustment for those retirees who were denied their increase, one that other retirees received. Because of procedural maneuvering, however, we were not allowed a vote to restore this COLA.

Mr. Speaker, I support a balanced budget and I support most of the reductions that had to be made to meet our budget targets, but I believe that fairness demands that military and other Federal retirees also receive a cost-of-living adjustment. I hope that the leadership will give us the opportunity to vote on this sometime in the near future.

ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE: WORKSHOPS ON HEALTH SERVICES RESEARCH AND FINANCING OF LONG-TERM CARE

HON. OLYMPIA J. SNOWE

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. Speaker, in February, and again in May, I cosponsored, along with many of my colleagues in the House and Senate, two workshops dealing with Alzheimer's disease. During those 2 days of discussion, experts from the field addressed the topics of health services research and the problems of financing long-term care for Alzheimer's disease. The workshops grew out of a concern for those who suffer from Alzheimer's disease and their families, and a recognition of the degree to which we still have only a limited understanding of what the needs of these families are.

Over 1.3 million Americans are affected with disorders that cause severe and progressive deterioration of mental function. Clearly, the long-term answer is to support biomedical research that provides a solution to the cause or causes of Alzheimer's disease and other related dementias. But in the meanwhile, as

we struggle to find the biological answers, many families are running out of time and energy as they continue to care for their afflicted family member. Indeed, Alzheimer's has two victims—the individual who is experiencing the disease and the family that is attempting to deal with it.

For both of these victims, much more needs to be understood about the kinds of supports that are needed in order to assist care givers. The questions asked in the workshop on health services research were a first step in articulating the gaps in knowledge and defining how these gaps could be addressed. As we discovered, significant problems exist not only in identifying service needs, but in determining the availability and barriers to accessing those services. Methods for evaluating quality of care are still to be developed, and yet to be answered is the difficult question of how to finance the cost of the many years of care that is needed for Alzheimer's victims.

As is the case when we struggle to learn about new things, the way is often difficult and frustrating. Answers are not nearly as easy to develop as are the questions that need to be asked. These two workshops were a step toward opening up a dialog and creating an environment in which ideas and solutions could be discussed. The level of interest and the degree of knowledge that was shared in those workshops convinced me of how far we have come and the great distance left to be traveled.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE HONORABLE JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

SPEECH OF

HON. NORMAN F. LENT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1986

Mr. LENT. Mr. Speaker, our distinguished former colleague, the late Congressman Jonathan Bingham, was one of the finest Members to serve in the House of Representatives. I was honored to serve alongside him in the New York congressional delegation for many years.

Congressman Bingham represented a district which was the heart of Bronx, NY, for 18 years. He was a tough politician and he worked tirelessly in Congress to meet the needs of his constituents.

Respected and admired by his colleagues in Congress, Republican and Democrat alike, he lived by the highest standards of professional ethics, loyalty, and honesty. Throughout his long career in government, Congressman Bingham was a recognized leader in foreign affairs. A member of the House Foreign Affairs, he once cited his proudest legislative accomplishments as the Nuclear Nonproliferation Act of 1978 and the Soviet-Jewish Refugee Assistance Act of 1972.

The Congress and the American people have lost one of its most outstanding public servants, and we are deeply saddened by his passing. I extend my deepest sympathy to his beloved wife, June, and their children and grandchildren.

OUTRAGES AND DOUBLE STANDARDS

HON. GERRY E. STUDDS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, 4 weeks ago, the House of Representatives voted down a resolution condemning the participation of the Chilean tall ship *Esmerelda* in the Statue of Liberty celebration. In so doing, the House ignored conclusive evidence that the *Esmerelda* has been used to detain, interrogate, and torture Chilean citizens following the bloody ascension to power of Gen. Augusto Pinochet in 1973.

Later that week, the House approved \$100 million in virtually unrestricted assistance to help the CIA bring "democracy" to Nicaragua.

Shortly thereafter, a mine—apparently planted by our "democratic" allies in Nicaragua—exploded under a bus, killing 32, including women and children.

That same week, the Chilean Army, whose delicate sensitivities this House spared in voting on the *Esmerelda*, killed an unarmed 19-year-old and critically injured his 18-year-old female companion.

The Chilean Government has denied what dozens of witnesses and the physical evidence say plainly is true: That soldiers doused the two teenagers with gasoline and set them afire. The State Department has called for an investigation, but Chile's experience after more than a dozen years of Pinochet, leaves no hope that those guilty will be punished.

The House of Representatives is the people's House, but these recent votes do not reflect the views of the American people; they do not embody our ideals or our traditions; they do not serve our national interests; and they do not correspond to the truth of what has been happening in Chile and in Nicaragua in recent years.

It should be American policy to act and to speak in support of liberty and respect for human life throughout the world. But our credibility will depend inevitably not so much on what we say, but on what we do. In recent weeks, the House of Representatives—a body controlled not by this administration but by the party that purports to offer America an alternative—has twice been tested and has twice failed. We should not doubt that further tests lie ahead, but if we are to pass those further tests, the lessons provided by the outrages and the double standards of this past month must first be learned.

CEREMONY FOR SERVICEMEN TO BE HELD IN GANDER, NEWFOUNDLAND

HON. FERNAND J. ST GERMAIN

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. ST GERMAIN. Mr. Speaker, 7 months have passed since 248 servicemen were killed in the tragic plane crash of Arrow Air

flight 1285. Understandably, the families of these deceased men are still grieving the sudden loss of their loved ones. When a loved one dies, a void is created that is impossible to fill. However, hopefully the relatives can learn to accept the death so they are able to proceed with their lives. This is always a very slow, difficult process.

To aid in this healing process, Mr. Charles T. McGarrigle is organizing a ceremony for the families of the deceased servicemen to be held in Gander, Newfoundland. This will bring the families together to the site of the accident so they may share in their sorrow and honor the 248 men who died while in the service of their country. I would like to commend Mr. McGarrigle in this most laudable and worthwhile effort.

Also, I would like to express my gratitude to the Newfounders who have generously extended their cooperation for this ceremony. Their assistance is consistent with the tremendous kindness and effort they demonstrated when the accident occurred in December 1985.

"GREAT LIVING CINCINNATIAN" AWARD

HON. WILLIS D. GRADISON, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. GRADISON. Mr. Speaker, the Greater Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce recently honored two men with their annual Great Living Cincinnati Award.

One of those honored was Neil Armstrong, spacecraft commander for the first manned lunar mission—Apollo 11—and the first man to walk on the Moon. Mr. Armstrong served as a professor of aeronautical engineering at the University of Cincinnati from 1971 until 1980. He recently distinguished himself as Vice Chairman of the Presidential Commission on the Space Shuttle *Challenger* Accident.

The second honoree was Jack Strubbe, senior vice president of the Kroger Co. Mr. Strubbe received the award in recognition of his lifetime achievement in service to the city of Cincinnati. The following article from General Office News, published by the Kroger Co., highlights Mr. Strubbe's contributions. I would like to bring it to the attention of my colleagues.

The article follows:

JOHN L. STRUBBE: GREAT LIVING
CINCINNATIAN

"Great Living Cincinnati" is an award that must be earned. Not in one year, but through a lifetime of achievement and of service to the community. It is given annually by the Greater Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce to living persons who have brought distinction to the Greater Cincinnati area and to themselves.

In 1986, there were two winners. One was Neil Armstrong, the first man to walk on the moon. The other was Kroger Senior VP Jack Strubbe who, as the Cincinnati Post reported, "kept his feet on the home turf, finding adventure and purpose in a myriad of services to his community."

Jack Strubbe becomes the third Kroger executive to be honored as a Great Living

Cincinnati. Retired Chairman Jacob E. Davis and the late Joseph B. Hall, who served as Kroger CEO for longer than anyone except Barney Kroger (1946 through 1964), were previous winners.

Like Jack, both received national recognition as business leaders but, at the same time, gave unstintingly of themselves to help Cincinnati—with their good works often rendered anonymously.

LONG KROGER CAREER

Holding degrees in both law and engineering from the University of Cincinnati, Jack Strubbe joined Kroger as a staff attorney in 1950 (and three weeks later was recalled by the Marines to serve in the Korean War).

His rise with Kroger has been steady: General Attorney, Secretary, Corporate VP, Group VP and now Senior Vice President in charge of Operation Services, which covers store operation services, distribution operations, distribution administration, traffic, MIS, supply and equipment purchasing, energy use and conservation, and loss prevention and security.

INNOVATIVE LEADERSHIP

Jack Strubbe is known internationally for innovative leadership, particularly in the areas of productivity and technological development in the retail industry. He was the driving force behind the development of scanner checkout systems, now in 60% of Kroger stores.

The first scanner in the United States to be used under actual store conditions was in the Kenwood store in 1972—the original equipment is now in the Smithsonian Institution.

In 1976, the Supermarket Institute recognized his lifelong contributions to the supermarket industry with the Chairman's Citation for Outstanding Industry Service, citing his "pioneering leadership in food retailing technology."

PERSONAL SERVICE

Throughout his life, Jack Strubbe has followed a personal philosophy that states that each person has the obligation to give of himself to make his community a better place to live.

At the time he received the 1982 Brotherhood Citation from the National Conference of Christians and Jews, the Cincinnati Enquirer editorialized: "John L. Strubbe through his service has left indelible marks on Cincinnati's civic life."

Jack Strubbe and his wife, Nan (whom he describes as "the loveliest person I know") have four children: Bill, Laura, John Charles and Mary.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO BATTALION CHIEF DONALD BLACKWELL

HON. RICHARD A. GEPHARDT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. GEPHARDT. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to Battalion Chief Donald Blackwell of the St. Louis City Fire Department, who will be honored on his retirement, effective May 31, 1986.

Chief Blackwell, in his rise through the ranks, has given 32 years of faithful, protective service to the people and the city of St. Louis. He has been a leader and spokesman in the promotion of home safety through

public educational programs and community organizer and enthusiastic supporter for many other worthy causes.

Firefighters in St. Louis have the status of community good neighbors and Chief Blackwell, through his time, energy, and talents, has done much to contribute to this image. Because of his keen interest in the well being of his fellow firefighters, Chief Blackwell was elected president of local 73 of the St. Louis Fire Fighters Association in 1977 by his peers.

In recognition of his outstanding service, my staff and I personally salute Chief Blackwell, and extend encouragement and best wishes to him in his ongoing duties as president of the firefighters labor local.

NO TO THE NEW U.S.-U.K. EXTRADITION TREATY

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, recently there has been much public debate on ratification of the proposed Extradition Treaty between the United States and the United Kingdom. This new accord would drastically alter the political offense provision of our existing treaty, which provides an extradition exemption for individuals charged with political offenses.

This exemption has been universally accepted for over 100 years. It is based on the idea that other governments may not extradite members of persecuted minorities, such as the nationalist community in Northern Ireland.

Many advocates of this agreement argue that the changes are necessary to continue our fight against terrorism. All reasonable people deplore terrorism.

Northern Ireland is a battleground. Over the weekend unionists went on rampages, attacking nationalist areas several nights in a row. The police only intervened reluctantly at the last moment. Justice would be better served if Britain dealt with the issues that created the violence, instead of finding ways to suppress those driven to violence by oppression. Having already perverted the judicial process in Northern Ireland, the British now are urging us to restrict ours.

No terrorist has ever escaped justice by hiding in the United States. This treaty is unnecessary and illadvised and should be rejected.

CONGRATULATIONS TO WILLIAM PENN HIGH SCHOOL

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, William Penn High School of Harrisburg, PA, was reputed the largest high school campus in the world. And we who have graduated from the elegant campus feel proud beyond the campus itself. The June class of 1936 undoubtedly added to the luster of the stream of important people

who were educated there, many of whom remain within the shadow of the campus today.

Mr. Speaker, I would ask my colleagues in the U.S. Congress to join me in extending congratulations and best wishes to the William Penn High School June class of 1936 as the class members gather to celebrate their 50th reunion on July 26, 1986.

SUBMISSIONS FOR THE RECORD

HON. JAMES R. JONES

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. JONES of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I would like to inform our colleagues that I am submitting for the RECORD two pieces of written testimony that were inadvertently omitted from the print of the hearing of the Subcommittee on Social Security entitled, "Legislative Proposals to Prohibit Disinvestment of the Social Security Trust Funds." The testimony was submitted by our colleague, Mr. CLINGER, and by James Roosevelt, Chairman of the National Committee to Preserve Social Security and Medicare. The date of the hearing was February 18, 1986.

The submissions follow:

STATEMENT OF HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.

Mr. Chairman, I am delighted to have this opportunity to submit my statement on the recent disinvestment of the Social Security Trust Funds and proposals to ensure that the Treasury Department is not again allowed the opportunity to tamper with these Trust Funds. I realize that a number of bills have been introduced to correct this situation, however, I believe that my bill, The Social Security Trust Funds Safeguard Act of 1986, H.R. 4067, provides a workable solution to the problems outlined in your Subcommittee Report of December 16, 1985.

Enactment of H.R. 4067 will ensure the true independence and solvency of the Social Security Trust Funds even in the event of a fiscal emergency that occurred last year.

First, my bill directs the Treasury to make payroll taxes and other appropriations and administrative costs. During the debt ceiling crisis, the Treasury Secretary, in his role as Managing Trustee of the Social Security Trust Funds, failed to transfer the payroll tax revenues, thereby breaching his duty to the Trust Funds. Since it is obvious that the Treasury Secretary has a conflict of interest with his role as Managing Trustee, H.R. 4067 also directs the President to appoint a full-time Managing Trustee to oversee the Trust Funds. A separate agent to manage the Trust Funds will not only benefit the long term health of the Trust Funds, but will further enhance the independence of the Trust Funds from the General Treasury. This independent Managing Trustee will be appointed by the President for a four-year term. To further guarantee impartiality and independence, this individual may not, at the time of the appointment, be of the same political party of the President. In addition, the Managing Trustee may only be removed for cause and only after such cause has been reported to the Speaker of the House and the President pro tempore of the Senate.

Because the obligations in which the Trust Funds are invested are subject to the

public debt, when other outstanding obligations equal the limit, no new obligations can be issued to the Trust Funds. So, unless Treasury has excess cash, or securities are redeemed to enable Treasury to raise cash, benefits cannot be paid. As insurance against such government default, my bill allows the Managing Trustee to invest in federally guaranteed private securities to provide some diversified investment strategy. And, should the government default on its obligations, these securities could be cashed in to pay benefits. Since there is some concern that authorizing private investment by a government agency would lead to a socialized economy, H.R. 4067 sets a limit on these investments of one to three months worth of benefit payments.

To keep Congress and the American people better informed about the financial status of the Trust Funds, my bill required the Managing Trustee to submit to Congress an annual investment plan for the fiscal year, allowing 60 days for review and revision if necessary. Each investment plan will set forth standards to govern the investment and disinvestment of the Trust Funds to ensure that it is not subject to budgetary considerations or partisan, political influence.

Mr. Chairman, our senior citizens deserve nothing less than the assurance that they will always be able to cash their benefit checks. H.R. 4067 guarantees this by removing any opportunity for the Treasury to use these Trust Funds as a slush fund while making sure that benefits will be paid in the event of government default.

Mr. Chairman, thank you again for this opportunity and I hope that you and the Members of the Subcommittee will seriously consider this legislation as a remedy for the uncertain situation that exists.

STATEMENT OF FORMER CONGRESSMAN JAMES ROOSEVELT

My name is James Roosevelt and I am Chairman of the National Committee to Preserve Social Security and Medicare—a grassroots lobbying and educational organization with two million members nationwide.

You might be interested to know that membership in the National Committee has doubled since the beginning of the 99th Congress. In my view, this phenomenal growth is due to the uncertainty about the future of the Social Security and Medicare programs.

As a recent example, our members reacted with anger and outrage at the raids on the Social Security Trust Funds last fall. Fortunately, Congressional action on November 14 and December 12 restored \$28 billion in assets and assured continued payment of benefits. Legislation also required the Secretary of the Treasury to reimburse the Trust Funds for lost interest as a result of premature disinvestment of government bonds.

This Subcommittee now is considering equally important legislation to prevent manipulation of the Trust Funds in the future. Preventing any further manipulation of the Trust Funds is necessary to protect the financial security of older Americans and to restore confidence of working Americans in Social Security and Medicare.

Working closely with Rep. William Clinger, we drafted the Social Security Trust Funds Safeguard Act of 1986 (H.R. 4067). I urge you to pass this crucial legislation to prevent future raids, to end potential conflicts of interest on the part of the managing trustee, and to improve the investment of Social Security assets.

I fully concur with Chairman Jones' assessment that the raids on the Social Security Trust Funds amount to a violation of the compact between the federal government and the workers who finance the system with payroll taxes and beneficiaries who depend on Social Security for basic income in retirement. But if the Secretary of the Treasury could use the government's fiscal crisis as an excuse to cash in Social Security assets this one time, or should I say five times, he could do it again. The Social Security Trust Funds Safeguard Act would destroy this precedent.

Unlike other legislation introduced to protect the Social Security and Medicare Trust Funds, the Safeguard Act explicitly directs Treasury to make payroll taxes and other appropriations "immediately available" to the Trust Funds "exclusively" to pay benefits and administrative costs. Under this legislation, the President would appoint an independent managing trustee to replace the Secretary of the Treasury. We believe this change is mandatory, because the GAO report to this Subcommittee in December indicates that the Secretary of the Treasury has a conflict of interest in exercising his duties as both Secretary of the Treasury and the managing trustee of the Social Security Trust Funds.

Under the current arrangement, Trust Fund assets are a bookkeeping fiction and Trust Fund money is not segregated from other revenues collected by the Treasury. This presents a tremendous temptation to the Secretary of the Treasury to "self deal." An outrageous example of self-dealing is the failure of the Secretary to notify the Congress that the Trust Funds lost almost half a billion dollars in interest as a result of premature disinvestments of assets in 1984. Not even the Social Security actuaries were aware of Treasury manipulations.

American workers and their families expect the government to require the same safeguards for the Social Security Trust Funds as it requires for private pension trust funds established by employers. For example, once an employer allocates his contribution to a trust fund, he cannot under any circumstances use those funds for any other purposes. The responsibility of a trustee of a private trust fund is to maximize the welfare of the participants and not to benefit the employer. A person cannot act as a trustee if he has a conflict of interest. The Safeguard Act would require similar safeguards for the Social Security Trust Funds.

If Congress passes a bill creating an Independent Social Security Agency, and we urge it to do so, it may want to designate the chairman of the Social Security Board as the managing trustee. We would support this action. What is important is replacing the Secretary of the Treasury as managing trustee with someone who does not have a potential conflict of interest.

Other provisions of the Safeguard Act would improve the process of investing Trust Fund assets. Specifically, the bill requires 1) the Board of Trustees to submit an annual investment plan to the President and Congress and to give 60 days' notice of any amendments to the plan; and 2) the managing trustee to diversify investments by keeping a small reserve invested in federally guaranteed private bonds.

The Board of Trustees' responsibility should be to submit an investment plan to maximize income to the Trust Funds while maintaining the security of the fund. Recent experience teaches us that an arbi-

tary formula for cancellation of bonds can work to the disadvantage of the Trust Funds. Congress will also have the opportunity to review the plan annually.

While it is prudent for Social Security to invest the majority of its assets in low risk government bonds, I believe it is unwise to invest all assets in this manner. The Social Security Act currently permits investment of Social Security assets in federally guaranteed private bonds, but Treasury has never done so. When the government reached its debt ceiling last fall, Treasury should have invested Social Security assets in private bonds. Also, by placing some assets beyond the reach of the government, Social Security could still pay benefits even if the government is temporarily unable to honor its obligations.

In conclusion, I want to emphasize that government financing problems should not in any way affect the management of the Social Security Trust Funds nor the payment of benefits. While all benefit payments were made on time last fall, Social Security Trust Funds should never have been held hostage to passage of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit reduction plan. Social Security is financed separately from other government programs. Consequently, current and future Social Security beneficiaries should not be the ones to suffer for the failure to put the government's fiscal house in order.

Passage of the Social Security Trust Funds Safeguard Act would protect the Social Security Trust Funds from future manipulation. I want to thank the Members of the Subcommittee for their efforts to achieve this goal.

DEFENSE SECRETARY WEINBERGER ASKS FOR ADEQUATE DEFENSE BUDGET

HON. JIM COURTER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. COURTER. Mr. Speaker, Secretary of Defense Weinberger gave a speech yesterday to the American Security Council Foundation which I urge Members to read with great care. He explains very clearly why we need a stronger defense budget than the one under consideration by the Armed Services Committee which slashes \$35 billion from the administration's request.

The only principle underlying the committee's proposal is that it costs less. May I remind Members that that was the identical principle which controlled the budgets presented by Stanley Baldwin and Neville Chamberlain in the 1930's. The conflict which followed, which cost England multiples of the supposed savings, could have been avoided, Churchill insisted, if they had been willing to sustain defense spending levels adequate to the threat Hitler presented.

How can we forget so much in less than 50 years?

The speech follows:

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY WEINBERGER

It is a special pleasure to address your first congressional summit—I appreciate the chance to demonstrate that I am in favor of high level summit meetings, despite what you may have read in the press. I certainly

hope this summit with congressional leaders produces results—by convincing them of the need to continue supporting our defense rebuilding effort.

Recently I had the privilege of participating in the anniversary celebration for the Statue of Liberty—the symbol of America's noble values. I know that some criticized the military participation in that celebration—they derided what they called the "militarization" of Liberty Weekend. What a ridiculous notion that was—for who should celebrate the value of liberty if not those who have pledged their lives to guarantee our peace and freedom.

And in this audience today sit representatives of groups that are even now fighting to gain or to regain a measure of liberty for their countries. They have, as so many have in the past, come to America for aid and encouragement. Our message must remain what it has always been: we shall not abandon you.

Recalling the past sacrifices of free men and women and the dedication of our uniformed services to our Nation's liberty, I was struck by the irony of reopening the Statue of Liberty in the wake of an announcement that the House mark-up of the 1987 defense authorization bill was falling far short of the budget required to defend the same values we were celebrating.

I want to address the House authorization proposal today—I want to explain my very serious reservations about the proposed cut of \$35 billion from the President's defense request. We all must realize this simple and dangerous reality: this bill does not provide the resources needed to maintain a high quality, high confidence defense for the United States and our allies.

I use very plain language in discussing this budget proposal because that is what is needed. And I am sorry if what is wanted by my critics is a pragmatic, conciliatory message. But I have a responsibility, too—a responsibility to tell Congress what we honestly believe is required for the defense of this Nation. And the House budget figure and the House Armed Services Committee action thus far simply will not provide the resources necessary to maintain the defense that the American people deserve and need.

Representative Bill Dickinson, the ranking minority member on the Armed Services Committee, recognized the inadequacy of the House proposal. "... it's not enough," he said. "I certainly urge the budget conference to provide more for defense."

The President's budget request would be sufficient. It represents our best informed estimate of what we must realistically spend on defense today, and what we must invest for security in the future.

But some in Congress see our budget only as an outlet for their frustration with the deficit; some may see a chance for imagined political gain at no cost.

But there are costs. The Nation will incur greater risks; we may have to send our military people in harm's way—and expose them to the risks of service overseas, whether in the skies over Libya, or in the bunkers of the 38th Parallel, without the best support—support that we could easily provide. We will ask our troops to risk their lives; while others refuse to risk their political fortunes.

A wise man once advised that to know a nation's intentions and capabilities, you should look to its defense budget. It is an expression of a nation's belief in itself and its willingness to protect what it holds dear.

Our defense budget request is just such an expression. It reflects the best considered

judgment of our military and civilian professionals, who not only dedicate their lives to the protection of freedom, but who are perfectly willing to risk their lives in the service of freedom.

It is nothing less than that.

Those who question our strategy should look to our budget request. They will see clearly our resolve to continue improving national security and increasing prospects for peace in a far from peaceful world. They will see a proposed budget calculated to ensure deterrence and readiness today, and to provide the Soviets with incentives for reduced military forces and all manner of armaments.

Our defense program reflects our defense strategy. It is fundamentally balanced to counter threats to national security, and to allocate risk in a sensible manner that minimizes danger and protects our vital interests.

Our defense budget request gives substance to our strategy. It matches resources to the threat, and sets priorities for defense needs in a way that gives us high confidence in our ability to deter aggression, to resist the will of those who would deny our freedom, and to ensure the security of our allies.

Any who review our budget request will see our strategy clearly articulated in the priorities set forth. First, is the modernization of strategic forces to deter nuclear war. In this arena, our budget request supports a strong triad with eventual full deployment of the MX missile and continues three decades of commitment to assured, high confidence nuclear deterrence.

Second, is maintenance of the high quality, fully manned military forces that are critical to our defense capability. Our budget request includes proposals for continued adequate compensation, including a cost of living adjustment, that underpin our recruiting and retention successes. Increased funding for training and exercises to build confidence and expertise are also included.

And third, those who do look will see a budget request that invests in readiness and sustainability of the conventional forces required to maintain an unwavering commitment to our allies—not just to some, but to all allies, for all our allies are essential if we are to keep our own freedom. Our budget expands our ability to deter conflict in Europe with further deployment of M-1 tanks, combat vehicles, air defense systems, and tactical fighter aircraft.

And it invests in mobility, naval forces, pre-positioning of supplies and equipment, and training to respond to threats in the Pacific, along the sea lanes, in the Persian Gulf, and in our own hemisphere, where our rapidly deployable forces give confidence to fledgling democratic governments.

Though our strategy has remained constant since the end of the Second World War, some in Congress have suggested that we can no longer afford it. Some do not appear even to have read our budget before concluding it is too much. They propose deep cuts in the defense budget, and advise that we trim our strategy accordingly. They would force choices between high confidence in nuclear deterrence and conventional readiness; or choices of which allies to protect and which to abandon—deciding, for example, to concentrate on the protection of either European allies or Pacific nations or neither; or choices between readiness today and building a foundation for defense of future generations of Americans.

These are decisions that Americans must not be forced to make. Our strategy is to reduce risk, not to put our heads in the sand and ignore threats to ourselves and our allies, all for the sake of a tidy balance sheet.

As Chairman Aspin so rightly pointed out in his recent study of congressional inability to view defense budgets from a strategic perspective, change in national strategy is precisely what would be required if defense funding returns to the impoverished levels that characterized the 1970s—but not a change for the better or a change that made us more secure—but a change that increases the risk.

The drastic reductions proposed in the House authorization mark-up—even below the level contained in the House's own budget resolution—contradicts the strategy concerns of Chairman Aspin and threatens to undermine and disarm our strategy. It threatens us with a strategy far more appropriate to a Neville Chamberlain than to a Ronald Reagan.

We cannot overlook the radical nature of this approach. It calls for a change in national security policy that would sabotage our strategy for the protection of American interests. It is a euphemism for "costs less." The strategy of weakness always cost less . . . in the short term.

The cuts proposed by the House are not motivated by any discernible strategy. It is impossible to see these cuts as reflecting either strategic thinking or an awareness of the threats facing us, or the needs of our defense forces. In fact, rather than embodying a congressional list of defense priorities, the current authorization proposal simply cuts everything. Let me be specific.

The first problem we face is the rejection by the House committee of any pay raise at all for our troops, not even a cost-of-living raise—zero—at a time when Federal civilian employees have been voted a 3-percent raise.

This makes no sense. It took years of hard work and two large pay raises of 11 and 14 percent to redress the manpower problems and the moral injustices wrought by inattention to the needs of our troops throughout the 1970's. Now that we have achieved the highest quality force ever—a 100-percent volunteer force—with recruiting and retention rates sufficient to ensure a force of highly trained, talented, and capable military professionals—how can the American people accept a budget proposal that puts these improvements in immediate jeopardy. When you tell an employee that he or she is to get no increases at all, you are telling them we are totally dissatisfied with their work. Is that the kind of message the American people want to send to our troops who have performed so magnificently all of the times we have asked them to do so for us all?

Well there is more. Ongoing programs are slashed as well. The current proposal will reduce our buy of Navy ships and the F-14, F-15, F-16, and F-18 tactical fighters that protect our forces, and underwrite our conventional capability.

There is a great risk here. Our troops will have less air defense and less air support. Our pilots will be less well prepared because the authorization mark also cuts 5 percent in operations and maintenance funding, which means reduced flying hours, less proficiency training, and fewer realistic exercises.

But the naval and air protection of our troops is not the only place our forces will

suffer. There will be fewer new Bradley fighting vehicles to protect our infantrymen; no new radio to replace those in use for decades; plus fewer helicopters, antitank weapons and missiles, and reduced ammunition and supply stores.

And all of this to what end? Because the world is safer? Because the Soviets have disarmed? No. So we can concentrate on strategic systems? No. The House also would drastically curtail strategic systems. For the fourth year in a row they would renege on the previous year's agreement for the acquisition of MX peacekeeper missiles. This year they propose funding only 12 instead of the 21 they promised last year. In addition, they would drop the only Trident submarine we requested for 1987. They know we will eventually need all of these things. Their only answer is to delay our acquisition of them and to make them all more expensive.

This House committee proposal would even require entrenching in military capabilities that have already been rebuilt. For example, the Army of the future, which the House proudly proclaims will be cut only 10 percent, would have less equipment. Even more pressing, the Army will find it increasingly difficult to attract and retain high quality recruits as the pay comparability gap widens each year that our forces do not receive even an adequate cost-of-living increase. If this should be enacted, and if it keeps up, we risk a return to the personnel problems of the 1970's—fewer recruits and lower retention rates, but less quality of manpower available in the Army.

For the Navy, the personnel story will be much the same. Further, the elimination of nine ships from this year's budget request reduces annual ship construction to a level that will make it impossible to attain the 600 ship fleet required for defense.

The Air Force faces similar problems. Procuring only 174 tactical aircraft per year will not even sustain the force we already have.

But there is more, and it is worse. In addition to the cuts mandated in the near term, the House proposal delivers a massive cut to our research and development effort. It cuts R&D on anti satellite weapons in half; it cuts development funding for the V-22 Osprey tilt rotor aircraft to carry our Marines safely into the battle area; it cuts one-third of the funds for the Amraam missile that will allow our pilots to defeat an enemy beyond visual range without following the missile into its target—as we would do now at far greater risk to our pilots; it slashes one quarter of the R&D funds for the Lantirn, which would give our pilots a new ability to fight in bad weather and at night—of particular interest in Europe. It cuts more than one-quarter from the strategic defense initiative—which is the first real effort to free our children from the threat of enemy nuclear missiles. And overall the House proposes cutting 18 percent from the research and development effort that is the very foundation upon which the future security of our Nation depends.

In short, this House committee bill is not designed to meet any strategy at all. It reflects no priorities or order for defense. It is simply a bill designed to cost less.

And that same lack of direction is reflected in the way the House proposal approaches improving management of the Department's resources. It endorses the Packard Commission's recommendations for efficiencies in acquisition, but it denies us the tools to accomplish those efficiencies.

The Packard Commission's most significant and fundamental recommendation was

that defense programs must be stabilized. Production rates must be set and maintained year after year at the most efficient levels possible; multi-year procurement contracting must be used to achieve the efficiencies and reduced costs possible from quantity purchases; and other efficiency enhancing procedures must be strictly adhered to.

But this House proposal turns its back on those recommendations. It arbitrarily reduces production rates below economic levels. For example, the House has reduced by one-third the FY-87 production rate for the F-16, which would have achieved \$125 million in savings through efficient production rates. And this happens with almost every system: with Bradley fighting vehicles, tactical aircraft, helicopters, munitions, and so on.

Additionally, they deny us the benefit of multi-year procurements by approving only two of our requests. Again the F-16, one of our first multi-year programs, provides a good example of how this decision will waste defense resources we so badly need. Between FY-82 and FY-85, we saved \$257 million on F-16 procurement due to multi-year contracting. But we have been denied permission to continue the F-16 multi-year contract, so no additional savings will be forthcoming.

The resulting stretch out of needed weapon systems will not only delay deployment of systems needed by our troops, but will end up costing the taxpayer more for the same defense capability. Let me give you just a couple of examples: The Patriot missile will increase by \$220 million, the F-14A by \$217 million, the E-6A by \$249 million, the F-15 by \$348 million, and the F-16 by \$409 million. So, as I have argued all along, these cuts will not even give us that tidy balance sheet that seems to be Congress's highest priority.

The contradictions I have just described are duplicated throughout the bill. It notes the need to reduce congressional micromanagement, but still the bill goes into great detail directing how we should test the Bradley fighting vehicle, how we should account for costs, how we should test equipment, how we should not test equipment that would give us capabilities the Soviets have already deployed, how we should procure equipment, which systems should be competed, and even into such inappropriate areas as what religious apparel can be worn with the military uniform, and from which distributors military installations can buy alcoholic beverages.

One wonders just what the House Armed Services Committee had as its goals in marking up the authorization bill. To paraphrase a charge frequently leveled by the committee chairman at me, this bill may have the benefit of having kept peace in the committee, but it will not keep peace in the world. It will increase the risks we face in an already dangerous world.

And even the price of peace in the committee may prove quite high. Consider, for example, some obviously pork barrel decisions: the funding of unrequested National Guard facilities in home districts; the committee decision to authorize some \$151 million for the procurement of 12 new T-46 trainer aircraft and initiation of the full \$3.1 billion program for 650 aircraft—which the Air Force did not request because it had determined that other priorities—such as sufficient numbers of tactical fighters—were far more vital.

Also we have told the Congress repeatedly that 100 B-1 bombers are sufficient for all our current requirements, that we do not need or want any more B-1's—and that our future priorities are better met by funding the advanced technology bomber—an aircraft that offers a better chance for survival of future aircrews, greater capabilities, and compounds the future Soviet air defense problem which can reduce their strength in other areas. But the House committee says no—we must spend \$200 million we do not want or need to spend to keep the B-1 production line open.

There is much more, but you do not have enough time to listen to the full list.

We must not risk putting this President, or a future President in the same position that President Reagan faced in 1980, when he was forced to ask, "Who does not feel rising alarm when the question in any discussion of foreign policy is no longer, 'should we do something?' But, 'do we have the capability to do anything?'"

And we need not face that risk. The House committee has not yet completed its markup of the authorization bill. They will return to that task very soon and they can correct the manifest and manifold errors they are facing before it is too late. They already have the tools available to them—they could restore much of our defense program simply by authorizing an additional \$14 billion worth of the President's defense request and using the full \$299 billion available to them under the concurrent budget resolution. That would be a small step in the right direction.

Of course they could go farther—they could decide that the defense strategy which has protected America and its allies for more than 40 years is indeed a good one—and they could simply pass the President's very prudent defense budget request.

Thank you.

TIMETABLE FOR HAITIAN ELECTIONS

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, on June 25, I addressed my fellow Members of the House concerning the political situation in Haiti. Because of Haiti's poverty and high unemployment that country is in a politically precarious position. The Duvalier-appointed military junta headed by Lt. Gen. Henri Namphy has released the following schedule for the election of a new government and the ratification of a new constitution. This democratic process holds great promise for political reform and improvement. Members of Congress should watch these proceedings carefully. We have a chance to support and aid the people of Haiti in their choice of a new government which appeals to, and benefits, the majority of the people of Haiti.

The schedule follows:

June 1986: Decree creating the Council for the Organization of the Rural Areas; decree creating an independent body charged with receiving views and opinions of all citizens.

July 1986: Decree concerning organization of political parties and the press.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

September 1986: Decree a Constituent Assembly for the writing of a new constitution.

October 1986: Members of the Constituent Assembly will be elected by the people in every geographical department; members of the Constituent Assembly will work on a new constitution.

January 1987: The new constitution will be voted upon and proclaimed.

February 1987: The new constitution will be voted upon by referendum.

March 1987: Decree concerning the elections.

May 1987: Campaign for the election of mayors as well as members of the Council for the Administration of Rural Areas.

July 1987: Elected mayors and members of the Council for the Administration of Rural Areas will be sworn in.

September 1987: Legislative and presidential elections will begin.

November 1987: The President and members of the Legislative Chamber will be sworn in.

January 1988: The power of the Legislative Chamber will be validated.

February 1988: The elected president will be sworn in.

CONCERN OVER CONRAIL'S FUTURE

HON. DENNIS E. ECKART

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. ECKART of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, July 15, the chairman of the House Energy and Commerce Committee, the Honorable JOHN DINGELL, inserted into the RECORD letters from several State departments of transportation [DOT] stating their support for the return of Conrail to the private sector via a public stock offering.

I commend Chairman DINGELL for inserting these important statements into the RECORD. I also applaud the positions which these State DOT's have taken on this important transportation issue. Like them, I am deeply concerned over Conrail's fate. It is imperative that any sale realize the best return for the American taxpayer, continue and enhance rail competition, and not result in additional unemployment.

I, along with my colleague from Virginia, Mr. BLILEY, have introduced legislation which would facilitate such a public offering. Unlike the administration plan to merge Conrail with the Norfolk Southern Corp., this legislation, known as the Morgan Stanley plan, would result in a viable, independent, and competitive Conrail.

It is important to hear and understand the views of those most affected by the sale such as these State DOT's; however, thousands of shippers across the Nation have a tremendous financial stake in the disposition of Conrail. Hundreds of shippers have been in contact with Members to express their concern over the anticompetitive effects which would result under the administration's plan. Such anticompetitive effects could greatly increase the transportation costs to thousands of shippers, many of whom are already embroiled in a highly competitive trade war with cheap, imported goods. Such increases in costs could

force many American industries to close their doors, adding to already high unemployment, and dampening economic growth and expansion.

Because of the importance of the Conrail sale to our economy, I am including in the RECORD some letters from shippers in support of the Morgan Stanley public offering plan which I have sponsored.

THE CLOROX CO.,

Oakland, CA, February 28, 1986.

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL,
U.S. House of Representatives, Committee on Energy and Commerce, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. DINGELL: The Clorox Company, headquartered in Oakland, California, is a manufacturer and marketer of a wide variety of household cleaning products, food products, and architectural coatings. We employ over 5,000 people nationwide at 34 facilities in 19 states.

The purpose of this letter is to urge your opposition to S. 638, the sale of Conrail to the Norfolk Southern Corporation.

We urge you to oppose S. 638 because the sale of Conrail to a competing private rail carrier will ultimately have an anti-competitive effect on rail shipping in the Eastern United States. A number of Clorox plants are served by Conrail for our in-bound raw materials. Acquisition of these lines by Norfolk Southern—which operates parallel tracks over many of these same routes—will reduce competition in shipping rates throughout the Northeast. This in turn will increase raw material prices, which may ultimately be passed on to consumers in the form of higher product prices. In our opinion, the sale of Conrail to a competing carrier will at least partially nullify the productivity gains and cost reductions manufacturers have realized since enactment of the Rail Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1976.

Instead, we urge you to return Conrail to the private sector through a stock offering to the public, as proposed by the Morgan Stanley group. This will have the advantages of: (1) maintaining competition in Northeast rail rates; (2) raising an additional \$1.6 billion; and (3) maintaining operations and employment in a well-run organization which made a \$500 million profit in 1984. In our judgment the advantages of this option far outweigh those of selling Conrail to the Norfolk Southern Corporation.

We urge you to examine S. 638 very carefully. We think you will agree that practically, as well as a matter of policy, a public offering of Conrail stock to the public is vastly preferable to a sale to Norfolk Southern. For these reasons we strongly urge you to oppose S. 638, and to support the Morgan Stanley proposal.

Sincerely,

DAVID L. GOODMAN,
Vice President,
Public Affairs and Marketing Services.

LADISH CO., INC.,
Cudahy, WI, March 17, 1986.

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL,
Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC.

Attn. Transportation Advisor: Tom Ryan.

GENTLEMEN: Ladish Co., Inc., a large manufacturer of forgings, is a Wisconsin Industry located on and served by the Chicago & Northwestern Transportation Company. We do ship product and receive raw material

and plant supplies via rail. We are to some degree dependent upon service from Conrail and therefore are concerned about its impending sale.

In our opinion, the sale of Conrail to the Norfolk Southern would be anti-competitive, a reason for re-regulation by the ICC, would eventually increase our transportation costs, and would have an adverse affect on the Chicago & Northwestern Transportation Co. who serves us.

There is definite evidence that Conrail can stand on its own as an independent Company. Therefore, we support the Morgan Stanley Plan and recommend that their offer be accepted.

Industry needs your support to keep Conrail independent and return it to the public where it belongs.

Sincerely,

ARTHUR R. KROENCKE,
Director of Transportation.

AMERICAN CRYSTAL SUGAR CO.,
Moorhead, MN, March, 25, 1986.

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL,
U.S. House of Representatives, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE DINGELL: As you are a member of the House Subcommittee on Commerce, Transportation and Tourism, I am writing in behalf of American Crystal Sugar Company regarding the sale of Conrail.

While Crystal supports the government's action to return Conrail to the public sector, there is great concern over the Department of Transportation's recommendation to merge the railroad with Norfolk Southern. We feel that such a merger eliminates competition and ultimately will result in disproportionately high rates into markets currently served by Conrail. As a farmers' cooperative, these added costs of doing business would be passed on directly to our grower owners.

A more attractive alternative from a shipper's viewpoint is to maintain the integrity of Conrail through public sale as outlined by the Morgan Stanley proposal and contained in House Bill H.R. 2873. I am seeking your support for this alternative as you evaluate the Conrail issue.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

CARL D. EVANS,
Traffic/Distribution Manager.

CITGO PETROLEUM CORP.,
Tulsa, OK, March 24, 1986.

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL,
Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN DINGELL: Citgo Petroleum Corporation is a refining and marketing company with headquarters in Tulsa, OK. Citgo owns and operates a refinery in Lake Charles, LA, a lube oil blending plant in Cicero, IL, and terminals and other facilities throughout the United States. Citgo moved over 500 railroad cars of petroleum and chemical products over Conrail in 1985. While Conrail realized approximately \$1 million on our business, we marketed Southwest petroleum in the Northeast. Our ability to compete against the Northeast refineries occurred through the pricing freedoms of the Staggers Rail Act and Conrail's willingness to help their customers compete in distant markets.

Unfortunately, not all railroads work with their shippers to lower rates, to improve services, and to offer innovative marketing alternatives. Norfolk Southern refused to

lower rates or to work with Citgo on marketing our products, until November 1985, when the Senate began final discussion on the future of Conrail.

Citgo supports the return of Conrail to the private sector. We believe the Morgan Stanley offer (H.R. 2873) is the best sale proposal. H.R. 2873 promotes competition not a railroad monopoly; protects Conrail's employees who pay taxes and provides job opportunities in their communities through their payrolls—not unemployment and reduced tax revenues from lost salaries; and provides the American Taxpayer the best return on their investment over the long term—not a reduced price as offered by Norfolk Southern.

For the future of the American public and of Conrail, I request your vote against the Norfolk Southern purchase of Conrail and a vote for H.R. 2873, Morgan Stanley purchase of Conrail. If you wish to discuss this issue, please call me at 918-495-4801.

Sincerely yours,

ROYCE G. CASKEY,
Transportation Manager.

BLUE DIAMOND COAL CO.,
Knoxville, TN, June 17, 1986.

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL,
Rayburn House Office Bldg., Washington, DC.

DEAR SIR: It is clear that your efforts and those of many organizations that joined in opposing the proposed merger with Norfolk Southern and Conrail and supporting the Morgan Stanley proposal has played a major roll in defeating the Norfolk Southern takeover bid.

We are grateful to you and praise you for your leadership on this issue. If the takeover bid by Norfolk Southern were allowed, it would have a devastating effect upon many coal producers in the United States, especially captive shippers. We ask you to please continue your efforts to defeat this proposal and support the Morgan Stanley proposal.

Sincerely,

CARLOS H. COURTNEY,
Traffic Manager.

CANTERRA COAL INC.,
Pittsburgh, PA, March 17, 1986.

Congressman JOHN D. DINGELL,
Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN DINGELL: Canterra Coal Inc. is a relatively small coal producer in Pennsylvania which presently employs approximately 225 people in its three companies. Canterra's 1985 coal sales were slightly over half a million tons. These figures represent a significant decline from just a few years ago when the employment, sales and shipment figures were more than 400 jobs, 45 million dollars in sales and 1.5 million tons, respectively. We like many other Pennsylvania coal producers were severely impacted by the 1981-82 business recession and continue to be affected by the longer term move of industry away from our area. Businesses like ours which depend on increased energy consumption, economic growth and reliable rail service are now fighting for our very lives.

When the U.S. Senate approved legislation on February 4th authorizing the sale of Conrail to the Norfolk-Southern Corporation, we felt it was necessary to write you concerning our emphatic opposition to this combination. In our view this merger would create a threat to the economic security of the entire Northeast region; substantially reduce the competitive freight rail service

which would ultimately result in higher costs for its users; reduce employment for thousands of people whose livelihood depend on Conrail; and reduce cash and tax revenues to the government.

We are not adverse to the sale of Conrail. We can appreciate the need of the Federal Government to liquidate its shares and return the money to the Treasury. To that end, we urge your careful consideration of the other offers presented including the Morgan Stanley proposal.

We, who will be most severely affected, urge you to actively oppose the sale to Norfolk-Southern.

Very truly yours,

VINCENT P. ZODIACO,
Vice President.

MINNESOTA CORN PROCESSORS,
Marshall, MN, June 26, 1986.

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL,
Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN DINGELL: Minnesota Corn Processors appreciates your thorough examination on the sale of Conrail. We have reservations on the proposal by Transportation Secretary Dole to sell Conrail to the Norfolk Southern Corporation. That very large merger would provide the expanded Norfolk Southern with monopolistic powers that would prevent us from marketing our products of corn in the Eastern USA, to customers located along the lines of Conrail.

Currently, our mill in Marshall, Minnesota runs 53 days out of every year to take care of these customers, and Conrail is doing an excellent job of servicing these customers. We have competitive rates and are able to compete very well with our competition located many miles to the east of us, in the corn belt states of Illinois, Ohio, and Indiana.

I see that Conrail had another successful year, making \$440 million in 1985, and while spending \$572 million for improvements and maintenance. That accomplishment makes five years in a row of profits. I can tell by your initial statements that you will give the subject of Conrail a very skilled examination, and, no doubt, you are considering a public offering along the lines of the Morgan-Stanley proposal. We believe that such a public offering would be in the best interests of shippers and transportation interests in the Eastern U.S.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

JOHN PURDY,
Traffic Manager.

TRIBUTE TO DON LEDBETTER

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, when I first came to Congress nearly 14 years ago, one of the first people I had an opportunity to meet was Don Ledbetter. As a new member of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, I soon came to know Mr. Ledbetter who was then serving as the president of the National Association of Postal Supervisors. With all the talk those days about influence peddling and access to the powers that be, this gentlemanly man dropped no names, wielded

no club of influence, but was one of the most persuasive association representatives that I have ever known.

In postal circles, Don is known as "The Dean," the postal leader who has served the longest in a position with his organization. Recently he announced his decision to retire from both the Postal Service and the National Association of Postal Supervisors. In these turbulent times at postal headquarters, his wisdom and calm sense of purpose will be sorely missed.

If anyone ever fit the title "Southern Gentleman," it is Don Ledbetter. He was not given to table pounding or screaming, but to quiet reason. This isn't to say he wasn't a fighter. He so angered one former Postmaster General by his efforts on behalf of supervisors, that the PMG wanted him removed from office. Apparently his critical remarks hit a sensitive nerve with this PMG who was trying to take something away from the supervisory work force. Well, Don just wouldn't stand for that—he fought back, but not in a derogatory manner, but in his quiet, very persistent and effective way.

Supervisors in the Postal Service have won some important battles because Don was there to lead them. They are the only management organization in the country to have a law which grants them factfinding rights in pay disputes with the Postal Service. For a group that represents only 44,000 workers, that is quite an accomplishment and something that I personally believe would not have happened without Don Ledbetter at the helm.

Don Ledbetter first entered the old Post Office Department in 1940 as a clerk in Memphis, TN and was promoted to his first supervisory position in August 1948. After serving in such positions as foreman, superintendent of registry, superintendent of delivery and collections, Director of Personnel and Assistant Director of Operations, he moved up the ladder to his present position of Sectional Center Director of Customer Services at Memphis. As a national officer for the supervisors, he is on leave from that position. When I asked whether he would ever want to return again and work in the Postal Service, he laughed and said "wouldn't that shake things up." There is no one in my opinion who understands the Postal Service better than he does but more importantly, there is no one with a better grasp of what midmanagement in the Postal Service needs and deserves.

Obviously, Don's fellow supervisors agree that his qualities of leadership set him apart from the rest. He was reelected in Baltimore, MD for his eighth term as NAPS president and prior to that he served as the association's secretary for a total of 26 years of service to NAPS. During his career, he worked with 11 different Postmasters General from Arthur Summerfield to Albert Casey and I understand has rated each of them in his 2-year report to the association's 50th Biennial Convention in Nashville, TN. Don should, better than most, know who was and who was not effective in their jobs as the top person at the U.S. Postal Service. Each one of our Postmasters General could have learned a great deal about management from Don.

We will miss Don Ledbetter, but know that he has probably already prepared someone to

take over the helm. He has been a valued adviser on postal matters and a good friend. I invite my colleagues to join in commending Don for an outstanding career of service to our U.S. Postal Service.

CONFRONTING TERRORISM: THE NEXT STEP

HON. DAN MICA

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. MICA. Mr. Speaker, the House of Representatives has taken the lead, on more than one occasion, in addressing the difficult challenges besetting the United States in combating terrorism. As we address these matters, we are fortunate to have Congressman DANTE B. FASCELL as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. His leadership has been indispensable in this fight.

As the Congress completes legislation to reorganize and enhance the U.S. Government's ability to anticipate and deter acts of terrorism aimed at American diplomats, businessmen, and travelers, and U.S. interests abroad, our attention will be drawn more and more to consider ways in which we can work with our allies to stem the growing tide of international terrorism that threatens us all.

In a recent article, which I commend to the attention of my colleagues, Chairman DANTE B. FASCELL has suggested the "next step" all like-minded nations must take.

[From American Politics, July 1986]

CONFRONTING TERRORISM: THE NEXT STEP

(By Rep. Dante B. Fascell)

Over the past three years, the Congress has enacted both passive and active measures to combat the growing threat of terrorism. Early on, as chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, in recognition of this growing threat, I established a bipartisan staff task force to review diplomatic security, including host government cooperation in protecting U.S. citizens and embassies, as well as to examine the foreign policy implications of international terrorism. A principal focus of our efforts has been the evaluation of foreign airport security and the threat American citizens may face when they travel abroad.

In response to the ever swelling tide of terrorism, the Committee on Foreign Affairs has been a leading force, both in the Congress and the United States government as a whole, for legislation to give our government the tools it needs to combat international terrorism.

We initiated many important measures to combat the growing threat of terrorism, ranging from strengthening embassy and foreign airport security to stringent maritime security requirements and a host of other initiatives aimed at responding to the threat of international terrorism.

The problems of international terrorism, however, are complex and will not be solved simply through unilateral actions. The United States cannot go it alone; the problems transcend national boundaries and so do its solutions. The measures we have already taken are a significant first step, but state-sponsored terrorism can only be isolated and ultimately thwarted through international cooperation.

What is needed is the establishment of an international coordinating committee on terrorism, a concept that was first proposed by the Congress almost a year ago. I took this campaign to the United Nations last December and met with "Summit Seven" Ambassadors to Washington on this critical matter in April.

Initially, this proposal was not well received, even by our own government. We were told the idea was too radical; that our allies would never agree to such an arrangement. We were told that such a committee could never serve a useful purpose. In effect, we were told that an international coordinating committee was a failure before it ever was given a chance to succeed.

However, events of the past year provide clear evidence of the growing internationalization of terrorism. Americans have become a prime target of terrorists around the world. Planes are hijacked on an increasingly regular basis and passengers executed; on the ground, restaurants, cars, and buildings of all kinds are bombed. Women and children are murdered, and innocent civilians remain hostage in Lebanon. Tragically, such acts of barbarism most likely will continue into the foreseeable future.

Americans are not the only victims; all of our European allies have been touched by the hands of terrorism. In the past, European terrorism has tended to be more indigenous in nature. West Germans have suffered at the hands of the Bader-Meinhoff gang; in Italy, the perpetrators have been such groups as the Red Brigade and the list goes on. Understandably, our allies have concentrated their enforcement efforts on these internal terrorist threats, while relying on dubious economic relationships and other unwritten "diplomatic" understandings with international terrorist organizations and their state-sponsors for protection against external terrorism.

However, the explosion of international terrorist acts within their borders, including indiscriminate bombings and attacks on innocent civilians and public places, has vividly demonstrated the futility of attempts at accommodation.

Diplomatic and economic sanctions, such as denial of landing rights to, and withdrawal of diplomatic privileges from outlaw governments such as Libya, are effective weapons against terrorism. But these can only work when they are applied systematically and universally.

This fact has finally persuaded governments, including our own, that a mechanism is needed to enhance cooperation and communication among our allies to avoid working at cross purposes, which all too frequently has been the result during crisis situations.

In order to engage in an effective fight against international terrorism, the civilized nations of the world must unite. An international coordinating committee could serve as the mechanism for the collective actions we need to stem the growing tide of international terrorism.

In the absence of wholehearted support from our allies, the United States has been forced to act unilaterally against terrorism, as evidenced by the "hijacking" of the Achille Lauro hijackers, and the military strike against Libya.

These actions have triggered predictable cries of outrage from all quarters. They have also sparked a renewed interest on the part of civilized nations to make tangible, cooperative efforts to combat terrorism. Quite simply, our allies are realizing that

they have as much at stake as we do in putting an end to the slaughter of innocents at the hands of terrorists.

An international coordinating committee would not be another layer of bureaucracy, nor an excuse for inaction. Rather, it is intended to serve as a vehicle for systematic communication among like-minded governments on ways to deal with international terrorism. As confidence among its participants grows, such a committee could evolve into a mechanism capable of dealing with such concrete issues as extradition, information sharing, the closing of outlaw embassies and economic sanctions.

In the long run, there are no beneficiaries of blind, ruthless terrorism. There are only victims. The time for coordinated action is now.

LAW ENFORCEMENT RISK REDUCTION ACT OF 1986

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing a bill today to provide Federal funds for the purchase of handgun speedloading devices for our Nation's police officers, and improved law enforcement training in combat situations.

The need for this legislation was tragically illustrated by the recent shooting death of New York City Police Officer Scott Gadell. On Saturday, June 28, Officer Gadell was shot and killed while reloading his gun during a shootout with a suspected crack dealer. The assailant, who has still not been captured, was using a 9mm automatic, with up to a 14-shot capacity. Officer Gadell, a 22-year-old rookie on the force, was armed with a standard six-shot police revolver.

I attended Officer Gadell's funeral and like so many others, I mourn his loss. But, that is simply not enough. There is no excuse for a courageous young officer like Scott Gadell to lose his life simply because he was matched against a better armed criminal. If we're going to put our police officers on the front lines in the war against crime, let's at least give them a fighting chance. As it stands now, the common street thug usually has superior weaponry to the police officer's, and that is an intolerable situation which must be immediately addressed.

As a 23-year police veteran myself, I have had extensive discussions with law enforcement officials about this problem. The consensus opinion is that police are generally satisfied with their six-shot revolvers. They don't want the automatic because those weapons are far more prone to jamming. What they do want, though, is the speedloader, which allows a police officer to load all six of their bullets at one time. The speedloader, which has been available since 1975, is similar in shape and size to the police revolver's cylinder and can be easily worn on the police officer's firearm belt. Speedloaders cost about \$20 apiece, with carrying case. Some police departments, like Nassau County (NY), have already issued speedloaders as part of standard equipment to their officers. Most, though, like New York City, have not.

The speedloader's effectiveness is widely acknowledged, but it seems that many police departments just don't have the money to provide them to their officers. That's precisely where the Federal Government can and must help. The speedloader is not only readily available and inexpensive, it can save police lives. There is absolutely no reason why every police officer in the Nation should not have one.

Although current figures are not readily available, a study has shown that between 1971-75 3,800 New York City police officers fired their guns, with 232 of those incidents involving reloading. The point is clear. Seldom does a police officer face a situation when he or she needs to reload in a hurry, but when that rare instance does occur it is usually a matter of life or death. The Scott Gadell incident is stark evidence of that fact. I would suggest that a \$20-investment to help save a police officer's life is money well spent.

Many in the police community argue that not only must we better equip our officers for combat situations, but we must also provide them with better training. States and localities often lack sufficient funding to provide their law enforcement officers with the comprehensive combat training that is needed. The "Shoot, Don't Shoot" video training device has become a popular training tool, but this and other similar training methods cost money that some law enforcement agencies simply do not have. The Federal Government has a responsibility to help meet this critical need and that is precisely what my bill proposes.

Mr. Speaker, the Federal grant program that would be established under this legislation would be administered by the U.S. Department of Justice. For obvious reasons, the bill is entitled the "Law Enforcement Risk Reduction Act of 1986," but as is always the case, a better equipped and better trained police officer also goes a long way toward reducing the risk to public safety. For these reasons, I urge that this legislation receive the prompt and favorable consideration that it deserves.

Mr. Speaker, at this time, I wish to insert the full text of my bill, along with a New York Times article detailing the shooting death of New York City Police Officer Scott Gadell:

H.R. 5186

A bill to establish a grant program, under the Attorney General, for assistance to the States in providing handgun speedloading devices and combat training for law enforcement officers

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Law Enforcement Risk Reduction Act of 1986".

SEC. 2. ESTABLISHMENT OF GRANT PROGRAM.

There is established a grant program to assist the States in providing handgun speedloading devices and combat training for law enforcement officers. Amounts under the program shall be made available to the States in such manner as the Attorney General shall prescribe by regulation, and the devices and training shall be provided to State and local law enforcement authorities in the manner provided by State law.

SEC. 3. DEFINITION.

As used in this Act, the term "State" means a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and a territory or possession of the United States.

[From The New York Times, June 30, 1986]

HUNT IS ON FOR KILLER OF OFFICER

(By Robert D. McFadden)

Investigators alerted hospitals, posted stakeouts, canvassed homes and questioned witnesses yesterday in an intensive hunt for a wounded, safari-jacketed man who killed a 22-year-old rookie police officer in an alleyway gun battle in a Queens beach community.

With only a description and a nickname to go on, detectives vowed all out efforts to track down the killer of Officer Scott Gadell, who was fatally wounded Saturday afternoon behind a rooming house at 30-15 Seagirt Boulevard, two blocks off the Atlantic Beachfront in Far Rockaway.

Officer Gadell, who lived with his parents and a younger brother and sister in Wantagh, L.I., and was to celebrate his first anniversary on the force July 8, was shot once in the head as he tried to reload his gun in a fire-fight that blazed with 15 shots at a range of eight feet.

Detectives said the shooting erupted after Officer Gadell and his partner, cruising in a radio car, were approached by two men who said a gunman had fired at them nearby. Searching, they found and chased the suspect. The officers split up, and the gunman opened fire from a doorway as Officer Gadell approached.

POLICE SEEK GUNMAN'S IDENTITY

The gunman, apparently shot in the arm by Officer Gadell in the exchange, fled two blocks on foot, leaping fences and crossing yards, and sped away in a four-door 1970's-model Cadillac Seville with a dark blue body, a black vinyl top and a large dent in the right front door.

Officer Gadell died at Peninsula General Hospital Saturday night, three and a half hours after the shooting. He was the second city officer shot dead in the line of duty this year; 11 have been wounded. Last year, eight were shot and none were killed.

As the manhunt unfolded yesterday, the police said the identity of the gunman was unknown beyond a street name supplied by a woman friend and her brother. The police withheld the nickname and the identities of the woman, her brother and another man who were witnesses in the case.

AN "INTENSIVE INVESTIGATION"

Investigators discounted reports that tentatively identified the assailant as a 28-year-old Rockaway burglar and drug-dealer with many aliases who was free on bail in a narcotics case. Detectives said narcotics had no apparent role in the shooting, contrary to some reports.

"It's an intensive investigation," said a police spokesman, officer Edward Kulesa. "We have a description of the guy and we're working to identify him." The killer was described as a black man about 29 years old, 5 feet 8 inches tall, 180 pounds and wearing a brown safari-jacket and brown pants.

According to the police account, the suspect on Saturday afternoon had visited a woman friend at 413 Beach 28th Street, at Deerfield Road in Far Rockaway. She told the police she knew the man only by a nickname.

During the visit, the woman's brother telephoned and, upset over his sister's rela-

tionship with the man, went to her rooms with a friend to confront the man with his objections.

A dispute ensued, and as the brother and his friend left they were followed out by the suspect, who drew a 9 millimeter semi-automatic pistol and fired two shots at them in front of the building. Both shots missed.

As the gunman strode away, the brother and his friend got into a rented gray car and, six blocks away at Beach 22d and Deerfield, found the police car bearing Officers Gadell and James Connolly, 25, who became a police officer in April last year.

Told of the shooting incident, the officers, with the two men in the back seat, began cruising in search of the suspect. They saw him once, chased him for two blocks on foot, lost him and returned to their car to continue the search through the somewhat rundown neighborhood, where sea breezes wander among old bungalows and high-rise apartment blocks.

Just before 2:45 P.M., they saw the gunman once more running outside a three-story, mustard-colored stucco rooming house at 30-15 Seagirt Boulevard, on the corner of Beach 31st Street. The officers jumped out, drew their guns and split up, Officer Connolly going around one side of the building and Officer Gadell the other.

As Officer Gadell reached the alley, the gunman, crouching in a recessed basement entry, opened fire, Officer Gadell, leaping for the cover of a stoop, returned it. The gunman fired a total of nine shots in his barrage, as indicated by shells found at the scene.

Officer Gadell fired all six bullets in his .36-caliber revolver and was reloading—and momentarily vulnerable—when the gunman shot him. The officer, who was wearing a bulletproof vest, was shot on the left side of the forehead, just above the ear, investigators said.

Officer Connolly, who had been fired upon once by the gunman, ran around the building and found his partner wounded. He then radioed for assistance, the police said. Investigators, noting that no police procedures had been violated, said it was usually up to an officer in the heat of a chase or a gunfight to decide what point to summon backup help.

As the gunman retreated through the backyards—leaving a trail of blood on fences and sidewalks—and sped away in his car, Officer Connolly put Officer Gadell into their car and rushed to Peninsula General, a mile away.

Members of the victim's family—his parents, Richard and Carol Gadell; brother, Jeffrey, and sister, Fonda—were brought to the hospital from Long Island by the authorities. Officer Gadell died on an operating table at 6:17 P.M.

One other officer, Detective Anthony Venditti, was slain this year. He and another detective were shot outside a Queens diner on Jan. 21 as they trailed men believed to be involved in organized crime.

MEDICAID: ONE CUT TOO MANY

HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday the Baltimore Sun carried a story that the Department of Health and Human Services is prepar-

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ing proposals that would delay or deny Medicaid benefits for many people with high medical costs, including disabled children and elderly people needing long-term care.

If that is true, then without even seeing the proposals or the legislation, I am voting no.

I realize we have a crisis in our budget deficit. I am all too aware of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings demands—my own offices are woefully understaffed to serve the needs of an urban constituency—but, there has got to be another way to save money other than taking away medical care from the chronically ill.

The possibility of a National Medical Insurance Program has been being discussed for as long as I can remember. The current crisis in liability insurance coverage in the medical field, plus ill considered proposals such as this one by HHS brings the day of Government medical insurance that much closer.

I don't believe the American people will or should support taking Medicaid coverage away from the mentally or chronically ill. If as a nation we cannot take care of these people, then our priorities are woefully out of whack.

HONORING THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF PHYSIOLOGISTS

HON. DOUG WALGREN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. WALGREN. Mr. Speaker, I introduce today a joint resolution to designate the week beginning March 29, 1987 as "American Physiologists Week," to mark the 100th anniversary of the founding of the American Physiological Society. This society and the work of physiologists have contributed immensely to the cure, treatment, and understanding of many diseases.

Just two of the areas in which physiology plays a crucial role are the fields of biomedical and behavioral research. Along with many other fields of study, the advances that have come in these two areas of medical care have resulted directly from the study of physiology and continue to be fields of incredible potential for dramatic breakthroughs that would improve the health of human kind.

Past research by physiologists has led to new procedures in blood transfusions; modern anesthesia; treatments for rabies and smallpox; vaccines for tetanus, polio, and measles; and the discovery of antibiotics and penicillin. More recently, the understanding of physiology has made essential contributions to the development of organ transplants, procedures for the artificial heart implantation, and the discovery of DNA.

During the week of March 29, 1987 the American Physiological Society will sponsor a scientific and educational convocation in Washington, DC that will be attended by internationally renowned physiologists, including Nobel laureates. I hope that my colleagues will join with me in sponsoring this resolution to give proper recognition and encouragement to those involved in such an important area of knowledge and research as physiology.

AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL COMPETITION IN THE INTERNATIONAL MARKETPLACE

HON. BARBARA A. MIKULSKI

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to submit for the record, and to recommend for my colleagues reading, an article by Peter A. Bowe of my district. Mr. Bowe is the vice president and general manager of the Ellicott Machine Corp. of Baltimore, MD.

Mr. Bowe's article, printed in the Baltimore Sun, points out that we must not debate whether a bill is "protectionist" or "free trade." What we must instead debate is whether the U.S. Government is providing U.S. manufacturers with a level playing field on which to compete against foreign competitors.

Other industrialized nations provide their manufacturers with all sorts of assistance: subsidies, direct grants to purchasers, rebates, and long-term financing. These subsidies often amount to 20 percent of the true cost of the equipment. Without our help, American manufacturers will not win contracts against subsidized foreign manufacturers.

We must decide whether we are serious about promoting American workmanship and American products abroad. And if we are, we can not worry about "protectionism" or "free trade." We must, instead, worry about fair trade and fair play in the international marketplace.

I am pleased to have the opportunity to submit Mr. Bowe's article for the RECORD.

FREE TRADE AND THE REAL WORLD

(By Peter A. Bowe)

Amid continuing debate over America's disturbingly large trade deficit and the reasons for it, most of the proponents of either free trade or protectionism have not shown a keen appreciation for the problems facing a typical American manufacturer exporting to a worldwide market. Public concern has focused instead on bilateral trade between the United States and specific countries such as Japan. While the U.S. and Japanese markets are indeed large, we can gain insight into the American trade deficit by focusing on the larger multilateral trade market—where U.S. companies compete with manufacturers from other developed countries for exports to developing countries. Such a focus highlights the non-existence of multilateral free trade and the complications of trying to attack the trade deficit with bilateral solutions such as import quotas or countervailing duties.

The experience of the company I work for, Ellicott Machine Corp., is illustrative. During the last 15 years, Ellicott has exported about \$150 million worth of dredging equipment for harbor and mining projects. Most of these exports have been to developing countries where our competitors were exporters from the Netherlands, Germany, France and Australia. Competition has been on the basis of price, quality and, frequently, financial terms.

When Ellicott tries to compete with foreign manufacturers for exports to Third World markets, we have nothing to bring to the financing table other than the policies

of the U.S. Export-Import Bank, which adheres strictly to the guidelines of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development guidelines. Our competitors have many more financial weapons to rely on.

A quick review of these financial supports is revealing. Our Australian and Dutch competitors get 30 percent to 70 percent of their overseas marketing costs subsidized through direct government reimbursement covering travel, trade shows, promotional materials and the cost of maintaining permanent overseas sales representatives. Even for a company as small as Ellicott (which gets no such reimbursement), such costs routinely amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars a year, so this subsidy is significant.

Other countries offer direct grants to our customers for training in return for purchasing equipment. A recent \$1.5 million training grant to China from the Netherlands was a key factor in the Chinese decision to buy \$10 million of Dutch dredges which Ellicott could have built.

The Netherlands and Australia have traditionally supported dredge manufacturers by offering direct bounties, essentially a rebate equal to a fixed percentage of the vessel's cost. In the case of Australia, this cash rebate is 20 percent of construction costs including material, manufacturing overhead, depreciation and, of course, labor. This program undoubtedly is an expensive way to support manufacturing labor, but it works. An Australian dredge builder recently used this 20 percent bounty to overcome a 10 percent price advantage Ellicott otherwise would have had, and won a \$2 million job for Africa. The cost to the U.S. was 10 man-years of manufacturing labor.

Most important by far as a competitive financial weapon is long-term financing with below-market interest rates. Ellicott encounters this all too frequently and is unable to respond. Typical terms are a 30-year loan with an interest rate fixed at 2.5 percent and an eight-year grace on principal repayments. This past year, a \$1 million-plus dredge contract for Costa Rica went to a Dutch manufacturer even though a U.S. supplier offered the same equipment for 20 percent less. So much for the well-publicized Caribbean Basin initiative, which is oriented toward U.S. foreign investment and not U.S. exports.

Unfortunately, the Costa Rican incident was not an isolated one. In the last year alone, similar subsidized financing for dredges has been offered by the Dutch for Fiji, Honduras, Ecuador, Indonesia and India; by Germany for Thailand; by Japan for China and Thailand; by France for Mexico, the Central African Republic and South Africa. In each case the procedure was the same: Either a dredge sale by an Ellicott competitor followed from a government-government protocol for aid to a developing country specifically to buy a dredge (thereby precluding all foreign competition), or a non-American dredge builder offered subsidized financing in response to competition on price or quality from other countries' manufacturers.

In contrast, the United States never initiate competition on financial terms, and rarely responds to such offers from other countries. Why not? With the \$10 billion U.S. budget for the Export-Import Bank and \$12 billion for the Agency for International Development, you'd think it would. However, congressionally mandated regulations on AID financing eligibility exclude the funding of capital goods exports or foreign infrastructure projects which might re-

quire, for example, dredges. And Exim's policy is not to respond to foreign offers of subsidized financing unless they are in the form of a "mixed credit"—a combination of aid-agency money and foreign exim bank money at OECD consensus rates. Any financing of which more than 25 percent comes from a foreign government's aid agency—as in all the above examples—is outside Exim's purview.

The result is that the competitive problems of a company like Ellicott fall through the cracks. The current budget bill, which appears headed for passage, eliminates a \$300 million Exim appropriation to cover even "mixed credit" responses, so our competitive financing options will likely be further reduced.

I am for free trade and a balanced budget, but our legislators must realize the trade deficit cannot be solved with *ad hoc* bilateral solutions that focus on specific foreign imports or exports to countries with trade-balance surpluses with the U.S. We must either stop or be able to respond to foreign governments' financial interference in multilateral markets. Any retaliatory trade action by Congress should address this problem, which now closes off the much larger worldwide market for American manufacturing exports, even those with price and quality advantages.

U.S. ARMED FORCES JOIN IN FIGHT AGAINST DRUGS

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend the President's decision to send U.S. Armed Forces to Bolivia to assist with a major assault on the illegal drug trade flourishing within the borders of that South American country. This use of U.S. military personnel and equipment is a bold move to confront and defeat drug traffickers on their home ground, and the President's initiative is to be applauded.

While I wish the President had consulted with the Congress prior to taking this action, quite frankly, I hope this foreshadows a growing role by our Nation's military forces to aid our allies in eradicating the continuing threat posed worldwide by a burgeoning drug trade. This strong response has been sorely needed and is long overdue.

Mr. Speaker, this action marks the first time U.S. military resources have been assigned to an operation of this scope. According to newspaper accounts, about 140 American military personnel have arrived in Bolivia in connection with the operation, providing advisory and technical support to the all-Bolivian antinarcotics police unit.

The use of our full military and intelligence resources is clearly warranted by the national security threat posed by the unabated international drug trade. Our quick response to Bolivia's urgent plea for assistance to aid in reaching isolated areas where traffickers process drugs should send a clear signal to our allies and the world that the United States has entered a new stage in the war on drugs. This precedent-setting action promises that we will now use all our available resources to their

fullest to combat drug trafficking, including both our military and intelligence services.

While U.S. Air Force helicopters were used last February to ferry Colombian police in a series of raids on cocaine and heroin factories, the Bolivian operation marks the first such effort under the President's confidential April directive on antidrug efforts.

I would also like to commend the decision by Bolivian President Victor Pay Estensoro to ask for our help in eliminating narcotics trafficking in his country. He has set aside personal considerations in his determination to put an end to the drug trade in his homeland. His bold action may leave him vulnerable to both political and possible criminal reprisals.

Bolivia is a poor nation, yet it is estimated to supply between one-fourth to one-half of the world's cocaine supply. Bolivia is a nation where the drug trade brings in more than the total national budget. We need to help them provide the means by which they can take charge of their destiny and eliminate their country's drug trade.

While we have apparently lost some of the element of surprise that would have guaranteed that major traffickers and their operations would have been targeted, this operation is scheduled to continue for 2 months, which should result in substantial gains against Bolivia's drug trade.

Mr. Speaker, we cannot do enough to ensure a drug-free society in our country. Since arriving in Congress, I have made the fight against the drug plague one of my top priorities, joining numerous legislative initiatives to strengthen our laws to provide for streamlined enforcement efforts and to increase penalties against the drug pusher. This latest development in our fight against drug trafficking is indeed welcomed by all concerned citizens.

CAFE STANDARDS NEED RECONSIDERATION

HON. FRED J. ECKERT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. ECKERT of New York. Mr. Speaker, back in November I joined with a number of members on the Energy and Commerce Committee in urging Secretary Dole to ease the automobile mileage regulations known as the "corporate average fuel economy." We urged her to make the change and ease the standards so that they reflect the changed market conditions and to avoid the disruptions that would occur.

The disruptions in my district could cause thousands of hardworking taxpayers who are employed at Gleason Works, Rochester Products, Alton Tool Works, and other businesses in the Rochester area to lose their jobs. This could also have an adverse impact on the benefits of retirees from these businesses. While energy conservation is important, the change in standards is minimal when you consider what the effect could be on the jobs and retiree benefits of these people. They should not be forgotten in this process.

I stand up today on this issue because the Department of Transportation still has not acted on this issue. I am also inserting an article on this issue from the July 5, 1986, issue of Human Events. I urge my colleagues to read the article and join me in urging the Department of Transportation to ease these regulations.

FUEL ECONOMY STANDARDS NEED RECONSIDERATION

(By Richard B. McKenzie)

Tumbling gasoline prices have become a mixed blessing for the U.S. economy. They have increased the real incomes of Americans, moderated the forces of inflation, and enabled energy-dependent U.S. industries to better serve their customers' needs for cheaper and higher-quality products.

However, they have also created problems for U.S. automobile manufacturers, which are now torn between satisfying the demands of their customers for larger cars and meeting the demands of the "corporate average fuel economy" (CAFE) standards for the cars they sell. To minimize job displacement in the U.S. auto industry and enhance the short- and long-run competitiveness of U.S. auto firms—and even to conserve scarce energy resources—the CAFE standards should be moderated, if not outright repealed.

The CAFE standards, passed in 1975 when energy conservation was a popular battle cry, require U.S. auto firms to have an average fuel efficiency of 27.5 miles per gallon for the cars they sell—regardless of the fuel efficiency of their various model sizes and whether consumer preferences in automobile size enable producers to meet the standard.

Recent decreases in gasoline prices pose a problem for U.S. car companies because lower gasoline prices encourage consumers to buy larger cars. But sales of larger cars inevitably increase the average fuel consumption of the cars sold by U.S. auto manufacturers. CAFE thus constrains U.S. auto firms from producing what consumers want. More importantly, it forces domestic auto firms to deliberately curtail production—and employment—in an industry that has been hard hit by job losses.

A common presumption of CAFE's supporters is that U.S. auto manufacturers can make up for lost large-car sales with increased small-car sales. However, they fail to understand that the rising demand for larger U.S. cars can be tempered only by large-car price increases and quality and performance decreases, with two unfortunate consequences for U.S. manufacturers:

First, price increases on larger cars will shift some of the demand for those cars to smaller cars made in Japan, Korea, and Europe, leading to an overall reduction in car sales by U.S. manufacturers and in the number of jobs in the U.S. automobile industry.

Second, foreign car producers, many of which are not constrained by CAFE, can be expected to up-scale their cars to fill the demand for larger cars left unsatisfied by U.S. firms. Honda decided several years ago to introduce the Accura Legend, which may be almost twice the size of its Civic, when it recognized the growing U.S. demand for larger luxury cars and the fuel-economy restraints on domestic producers to meet that demand.

In short, U.S. automakers must now face growing long-run competition in the large-car market, where they once had a clear-cut comparative-cost and marketing advantage.

Furthermore, while CAFE may improve the average fuel economy of U.S. cars sold, it will tend to raise the average fuel consumption of foreign cars.

CAFE supporters must realize that a fuel-economy standard is not likely to save much energy and that it may, in fact, encourage greater consumption of energy and other scarce resources.

Smaller cars with lower mileage costs will result in more miles driven, and an unsatisfied demand for larger cars will result in more purchases of other goods and services—from bigger houses and boats to more and longer vacations—that are also heavy users of energy and of many resources that are just as scarce, if not more so, than oil.

In addition, any reduction in consumer demand for gasoline will likely lead to lower energy prices throughout the domestic and world economies, which in turn will lead to more energy consumption through greater travel and through increased production of goods that can then be produced more cheaply than before.

CAFE is an unreasonable and counterproductive constraint on U.S. automakers and auto workers. It is restricting the rebound of the domestic auto industry and contributing to the continued displacement of American workers. It needs desperately to be reconsidered in light of today's market realities.

GRAMM-RUDMAN MISTAKE BEING COMPOUNDED

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, today we are being asked to reaffirm the mistake of Gramm-Rudman. The Supreme Court's order was stayed for 60 days in order to allow Congress the opportunity to decide whether or not they would affirm the March program cuts. Presumptively, the 60-day stay was to allow some consideration of whether or not Congress saw the cuts as reasonable public policy. If Congress did not act in the 60 days, the moneys would once again become available to the agencies and programs and they could belatedly draw down and use those funds.

The impact of the March cuts was dramatic. They fell on both the good and the bad programs. There was no policy consideration of when the impact would be on specific programs. There was no sorting out of priorities as we are elected to do. The ax simply fell.

Now we have the opportunity to reconsider those cuts. We have the opportunity to consider program impact. We have the opportunity to set priorities and yet we are being asked to simply pass up that opportunity and persist in failing in our responsibility to contribute to the underlying public policy debate.

I urge my colleagues to defeat this measure. I urge my colleagues to stop and consider, program by program, just what it is that we are doing here. There is no need to rush to a decision today. We do not have an infinite amount of time to consider the issues, but we do have more than the time allotted today. Let us pause, defeat this measure and give the issue the time and attention that it deserves.

SOCIAL ACTION COMMITTEE

HON. DENNIS E. ECKART

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. ECKART of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to congratulate the Senior Adult Social Action Committee of the Cleveland Jewish Community Center for receiving the Workmen's Circle annual award for "Excellence in Principles and Practices." This award is given each year in recognition of those organizations and agencies in our local communities which "display high ideals in the performance of their functions."

The Social Action Committee was established in 1969 to serve as a vehicle for senior citizens to express their views and concerns over the many issues which affect them. Membership of the committee is open to senior citizens interested in community, State, and national issues. The committee encourages involvement through education, research, and communication with local and Federal elected officials. The committee has also sponsored numerous candidates forums, Social Security panels, and congressional updates.

I also applaud the leadership demonstrated by the Social Action Committee and its members in championing the needs of the hungry, the handicapped, and the exploited.

The 1986-87 Officers of the Social Action Committee also should be commended. They are: Rose Schneider, chairperson; Joel Marks, vice chair; Ben Selcer, vice chair; Sandy Sands, secretary; and Marilyn Weiner, staff adviser.

It is groups such as this that allow government to be truly effective and responsive. Again, I commend the Social Action Committee and congratulate it on its recent receipt of this most deserving award.

GILMAN LAUDS COUNTEROFFENSIVE AGAINST NARCOTICS

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, the recent news that President Reagan has ordered our U.S. military to assist the Bolivian Government in eradication missions there is lauded as a tactic that I believe will prove highly effective against the narco-terrorists that continue to plague our Nation. Bolivia being the source of much of the world's cocaine, Bolivian President Victor Paz Estenssoro deserves credit for acknowledging that a major offensive is needed if the many coca processing laboratories hidden throughout his nation are to be dismantled.

Earlier this week, the Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, on which I serve as ranking minority member, held a joint hearing with the Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families on the new narcotics crisis facing us today: that of crack, a purified

and concentrated form of cocaine that causes addiction in far less time than other illicit substances. We heard testimony from a variety of witnesses, who concluded that crack is flowing across our Nation like a giant tidal wave. Where 1 year ago crack was virtually unknown, today it is found in every large and most midsized cities across America. Tomorrow the select committee will hold yet another hearing on this major threat in New York City, where I am certain we will learn of additional miseries suffered because of cocaine and crack.

Yet this recent development, of American military assistance to the Bolivian Army and the Bolivian national police in the form of Black Hawk helicopters, C5A aircraft and over 150 American military officers and enlisted men, is sorely needed in this national security effort. If anyone doubts that the drugs entering this country are not indeed a national security threat, they have not had their eyes opened to the reality of this crisis. This life-saving effort must be supported if we are to ensure a drug free tomorrow. To win this war, we must wage battles through the world against the narcotics producers and traffickers who seek to destroy us and our children. And we must take our war to the drug producing regions of the world.

We welcome the reports that our war against narcotics producers and traffickers has begun in earnest on the Bolivian front. It is hoped that we will soon extend this effort to other drug-producing battlefields.

JOHN F. KENNEDY HIGH SCHOOL—A SCHOOL FIGHTING FOR EXCELLENCE

HON. MARIO BIAGGI

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. BIAGGI. Mr. Speaker, it is my great privilege and pleasure to pay tribute to a high school in my district actively fighting one of our Nation's most alarming educational crisis—the rampant high school dropout rate. John F. Kennedy High School, located in the Bronx, has launched a serious campaign to keep their students in school.

The project, entitled "Kennedy Cares" focuses efforts on assisting potential dropout students. It is designed to assist those unmotivated, unfulfilled, and unenthusiastic students who are clearly at risk of dropping out of school before they receive their high school diploma. It is a critical opportunity for these students to seize control of their destiny and create their own future.

The dropout rate affects children, their family, and society as a whole. Once students drop out, they are unable to find jobs, must usually accept a lower income, and dig themselves deeper into the realm of poverty. It is interesting to note that for every \$1 spent on a dropout program, we spend roughly \$12 on social service programs for these students once they drop out. Programs such as "Kennedy Cares" addresses this national tragedy and works to provide opportunities and education for all. Clearly "Kennedy Cares" repre-

sents a firm investment in the future of this Nation.

"Kennedy Cares" was recently selected to receive funding under the Department of Education's Excellence in Education Program. Kennedy, which received a \$20,000 grant for their project, was 1 out of only 121 individual public schools from across the entire country selected to receive funding under this excellence program. John F. Kennedy High School has made a serious commitment to address the dropout crisis, now reaching epidemic proportions in New York City, and the Nation as a whole. "Kennedy Cares" challenges every student to learn and to excel in school. It marks an important step in the effort to combat the dropout rate in New York City and serves as an example to schools throughout the Nation.

TAX REFORM THE NEXT STEP

HON. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mrs. BENTLEY. Mr. Speaker, today our colleagues begin the process of reconciling differences in the tax reform bill as they were passed in each body. It seems a good time to remember that this reform movement was begun for the specific purpose of giving relief to the family and the middle- and lower-income taxpayers of the Nation.

In some areas, publicity and hoopla seem to have obscured that purpose. The individual retirement accounts, IRA, is severely restricted, apparently for no other reason than that it worked. People began to save rather than spend. Capital formation was made a little easier. Let us hope that the conferees will focus on the burdens of the family and the smaller taxpayer and restore the full scope of IRA's.

Even in treatment of our Federal employees, we appear to have forgotten that they are, in the main, middle- and lower-income working people. Our tax reform proposals look to tax for a second time the contributions of these workers to their own retirement. Aside from the injustice of such a tax, the reform in taxation to these people is another burden added to their loss of raises and other benefits over the past several years.

I support better depreciation schedules and capital gains treatment for business, but we should first make sure that tax reform doesn't become a new name for new taxes on the little guy.

H.R. 1875, MILITARY CHAPLAINS REFORM ACT OF 1984

HON. DOUG WALGREN

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. WALGREN. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to voice my support for the Military Chaplains Reform Act of 1984, H.R. 1875.

That would provide for representation of chaplains in the military in proportion to the

religious makeup of the armed services. It is clearly fitting that we provide religious support and counsel for those in the military by a clergyman of their own faith.

This bill is nonpartisan and seeks to give life to our deepest tradition. I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this bill and to work with me for its passage.

UNDERCOVER WORK ON THE PORN PATROL

HON. ROBERT GARCIA

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. GARCIA. Mr. Speaker, as we all know the Attorney General's Commission on Pornography has recently published its voluminous report on pornography. Some of the language quoted in the report must have made the writers wince but they steeled themselves to the job, despite the sordidness they had to wade through, and came up with not one book, but two. They are to be congratulated.

One of the interesting suggestions in the report was that citizens keep a watch for pornographic material sold in local stores, and hinted at strikes and boycotts to rid the neighborhood of questionable material. As one modern sage has put it, "If the Constitution were before the citizenry today it would never pass." How unfortunate if this were true. However, I believe that most of us will take this report and its suggestions with a grain or two of salt. We have a constitutional right to say what we feel, and to read what we wish without a self-appointed board of censors making the decision for us.

Art Buchwald's article in today's Washington Post puts a humorous light on what could otherwise be a grim situation. I recommend it to my colleagues and know you will appreciate its message.

[From the Washington Post, July 17, 1986]

UNDERCOVER WORK ON THE PORN PATROL

The best thing about the report of Attorney General Meese's Commission on Pornography is its call for "Citizens' Watch" groups to monitor what types of publications are sold in the stores. If, in the view of the group, the material is pornographic, the citizens' groups will organize a boycott, and God knows what else, to rid the store of the rot.

I don't know how the people for this type of work are going to be selected, but I would like to volunteer my services. One of my greatest fantasies has been to censor magazines and send those who sell them to jail.

What, you may ask, are my qualifications for being part of a Citizens' Watch group? For one thing, I've read many of the magazines the Pornography Commission finds objectionable. Secondly, I know exactly where in the store such reading materials are kept. I have done a lot of dry runs since the report was published. I know how to distinguish between literature with no redeeming value as opposed to magazines that are just trying to give me a cheap thrill.

If you elect me I promise to go through every store in your neighborhood, and dump out anything that I feel might offend the community. You can trust me that no page

will be left turned without my stamp of approval. I'm not only talking about nudity, depravity and sexually obnoxious material, but also other stuff that might not look offensive on the cover, but when you read between the lines could lead to crime too horrendous to mention.

Many of you may be asking, "How will the Citizens' Watch committee perform?" The guidelines haven't been laid down yet, but I would like them to work something like this: Every member of the committee will be issued a CW armband, which will give him or her permission to go into any store suspected of selling pornographic material. If such material is found, the CW committee-person will throw it on the floor, pour cigarette lighter fluid on it and start a fire in the aisle. If there happens to be a lot of pornographic material, other members of the CW committee will stand outside and break all the windows in the store.

If the owner protests this type of treatment, the CW committee will organize a boycott. During the boycott, the CW will take down the names of customers entering the store. These will be sent to Ed Meese, who will put them into the attorney general's computer so that Washington will have some idea about who is propornography. Each Citizen's Watch committee will be able to plug in to the computer in case they have suspicious about a stranger hanging around a magazine stand.

I don't want anybody to get the idea that this is some sort of vigilante committee the attorney general's commission is recommending. We cannot prevent you from buying anything you want. But as Americans it is our right to make you damn sorry you did. The Citizen's Watch committee are your guarantee that you won't be poisoned by filthy pictures again.

The question will come up as to what qualifies the CW committees to decide the reading tastes of others. Their main strength is that they care about what is on sale and they're willing to do something about it. Once appointed as a CW deputy, the committee-person will study at night to become an expert in pornography. The CW's primary role is to do the right job the Justice Department, because of the Constitution, can't do on its own.

So I need your vote. Without wanting to brag, I think I'm the best man for the job. I've hung around newsstands all my life. I can spot a Playboy or Penthouse reader a mile away, and I know how to read any magazine sealed with cellophane.

As soon as they start electing Citizen's Watch committees in your community, please think of me—the antipornographer everyone can trust.

THE RENAMING OF THE CORPUS CHRISTI POST OFFICE FOR DR. HECTOR GARCIA

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that would rename the U.S. Post Office Building located at 809 Nueces Bay Boulevard in Corpus Christi, the "Dr. Hector Perez Garcia Post Office Building."

This tribute is indeed befitting to a man who has dedicated his life to improving the quality of life of the Hispanics and his fellow man. Dr.

Garcia's accomplishments and contributions are numerous as are the awards he has received in his recognition. He is probably best known as being the founder of the "American G.I. Forum," a veterans group composed of Americans of Mexican origin. He served in the Engineer and Medical Corps in World War II and was awarded the Bronze Star Medal along with six battle stars.

Dr. Garcia has served as an advisor and representative to Presidents Kennedy, Johnson, and Carter in many capacities ranging from various commission positions to special ambassador. Most recently, Dr. Garcia was awarded the Medal of Freedom from President Reagan. Dr. Garcia is a well-loved and admired leader in Corpus Christi community, south Texas, and the Nation. He is truly a role model and inspiration to the current as well as future generations of the Hispanic community. He is deserving of recognition, especially that which the renaming of the Corpus Christi main post office would provide.

I pay tribute to this man for his accomplishments, but more importantly, I salute him for his sensibilities, motivation, and dedication to improving the lives of his fellow citizens. Few can match his career which will reach into eternity through the lives of those he has touched.

MR. HAWKINS SUPPORTS BILL TO CREATE OFFICE OF CIVIL RIGHTS ASSESSMENT

HON. AUGUSTUS F. HAWKINS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. HAWKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my support for the Office of Civil Rights Assessment Act of 1986 (H.R. 5179). This legislation will establish in the legislative branch an independent, bipartisan Office of Civil Rights Assessment to assist Congress in the analysis of the status of, and proposals relating to, voting rights and other civil rights in the United States.

The current U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, since its reconstitution in 1983, has been constantly embroiled in ideological debates and has wrongfully neglected its intended mandate of performing independent non-partisan factfinding and research of civil rights issues. Moreover, the General Accounting Office has recently reported that this Commission has been grossly mismanaged, has failed to comply with the appropriations earmarks which were imposed upon it in fiscal year 1985, and has produced only three hearings and one report since 1983.

In light of these developments, which have cast doubt on the ability of the Commission to ever be viewed as an independent and productive executive branch agency, and in view of the importance of the mission which the Commission on Civil Rights was established to pursue, we find it of the utmost importance to form, for once and for all, an agency which will be independent, responsible, and able to perform the monitoring and research of civil rights issues. The Office of Civil Rights Assessment, which we will establish with this legislation, will be such an agency.

The OCRA, which is structured on the model of the Office of Technology Assessment and the Congressional Budget Office, will be governed by a bipartisan board composed of Members of both Houses of Congress. The board's membership will be evenly divided between both parties and both Houses. Thus, we will eliminate concerns regarding the political control and government of this civil rights agency.

The OCRA's mandate will be the same as the current Civil Rights Commission: It will investigate allegations of discrimination based on age, color, race, sex, religion, handicap, or national origin; it will study and collect information regarding discrimination; it will appraise Federal sector antidiscrimination policies and laws; and it will serve as a national clearinghouse for information regarding discrimination.

The OCRA will also be less expensive than the current Commission on Civil Rights because it will not have the structure of the State advisory committees which the Commission has and which cost approximately \$5 million in fiscal year 1985.

I encourage other Members of the House to join with us to take this responsible step in preserving the vital functions of the Civil Rights Commission, while removing these functions from the political and ideological battlegrounds in which they currently lie.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE HONORABLE JONATHAN B. BINGHAM

HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1986

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to join with my colleagues in honoring a distinguished former Member from my State of New York, Jonathan B. Bingham, who died on July 3, just one day before the celebration of our Nation's independence.

Jack Bingham was a distinguished public servant and a tremendous human being. For nine terms in Congress he stood a role model to those with whom he served. His devotion to issues such as congressional reform and foreign aid also led to tremendous substantive accomplishments. For example, Congressman Bingham played key roles in the passage of some of the most important legislation of our time, including the War Powers Act in 1973, which is designed to prevent us from stumbling into another war such as in Vietnam, and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act of 1978, which is designed to prevent the ultimate catastrophe.

That Jack Bingham should have such a distinguished and accomplished public career should have come as no surprise for he came from a family with a tradition of public service. I'm sure that Jack's father, former Senator and Governor of Connecticut, Hiram Bingham, must have been extremely proud of his son's accomplishments.

We in Congress tend to focus on Jack's congressional career in assessing his contributions, but this is far too narrow an ap-

proach. Before his election to Congress, Jack was deputy administrator of the Technical Cooperation Administration, an agency created to promote economic and social development in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. He also represented this country on the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, and ably assisted Averell Harriman, when he served as Governor of New York.

The breadth of Jack Bingham's career distinguishes it from many others—diplomat, state official, Congressman; and accomplished at all.

Jack's loss will be felt by us all, and I especially would like to extend my personal regrets to his wife, June, his children, and grandchildren, and to all those who cherished his presence. I know that includes those of us who served with him in the House of Representatives. He will be missed.

THE STATUE OF LIBERTY (AMERICA)

HON. HARRY REID

OF NEVADA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. REID. Mr. Speaker, each year on the Fourth of July, millions of people celebrate the freedom and democracy enjoyed by all citizens of these United States. Embodied in the Statue of Liberty, this freedom represents the combined efforts of an entire nation of people, dedicated to the ideals upon which it was founded. In his poem entitled "The Statue of Liberty," Mr. Thomas J. "Speed" Funari of Las Vegas, NV, relates his feelings about the monument as a tribute to our achievements thus far and a source of inspiration for years to come. I would like to share it with my colleagues.

THE STATUE OF LIBERTY (AMERICA)

(By Thomas J. "Speed" Funari)

I was manufactured in a foreign country,
My name was the topic of controversy.
The king said we are going to give that monstrosity away,
As a token of friendship to the U.S.A.
I arrived at Ellis Island, that was completely bare,
The official said we will stand her up there.
They put buildings all around me,
To receive immigrants entering this country.
My right arm with the burning light, is high in the sky,
When the Europeans saw the light, they knelt and began to cry.
And said in their native tongue, we are free at last,
So help me God, we are going to forget the past.
We are equal in a nation of freedom and trust,
Just remember the rest is all up to us.
To study and become an American citizen,
With a foreign heritage that will soon be forgotten.
You have been the guiding light for us coming ashore,
We have restored you better, much better than before.
We are a nation free and are proud of you,
Believe me! We are going to do what we have to.

TRIBUTE TO VICE ADMIRAL KIRKSEY

HON. CARL D. PURSELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. PURSELL. Mr. Speaker, I thank you for this opportunity to make mention of the service of an outstanding member of our Armed Forces.

On August 29 of this year, Vice Adm. Robert E. Kirksey, of the U.S. Navy, will retire. Vice Admiral Kirksey has had a long and successful career, having joined the Navy in 1948 while attending Michigan State University.

Among his many distinguished accomplishments, Vice Admiral Kirksey flew more than 200 combat missions over North Vietnam, coordinated the mine-clearing operations in Hai-phong Harbor while commanding the U.S.S. *Cleveland*, and assumed command of the Pacific Fleet's first multipurpose aircraft carrier, the U.S.S. *Kitty Hawk*.

More recently, he commanded the 33-ship task force stationed in the Indian Ocean during the Iranian hostage crisis.

Shore tours for the vice admiral have included duty with the Naval Air Training Command and several assignments in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations.

He was promoted to vice admiral in 1984 and serves as Director, Command and Control, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations.

Vice Admiral Kirksey's personal decorations include, among others, the Distinguished Service Medal, the Silver Star Medal, and the Bronze Star Medal with Combat "V".

Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues here in Congress join with me in expressing a heartfelt thank you to Vice Adm. Robert E. Kirksey for his dedicated service and in wishing him a most enjoyable and fulfilling retirement.

NOT JUST ANOTHER FAMINE SAGA

HON. TOBY ROTH

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, Tug Wajale is the name of a refugee camp thousands of miles from here on the other side of the world. It is a refugee camp in Somalia close to Ethiopia's borders. Since January, the camp's population has been growing by 1,000 each day! Every single day, 1,000 Ethiopians come streaming across their border to escape from their own country.

There is a holocaust in Ethiopia. And we must speak out again and again. To those who have said "Never Again." I ask for your help. Six hundred thousand men, women, and children are still being held in concentration camps. Thousands of Ethiopians are simply disappearing from their homes, never to be seen again.

The time has come for the United States to stand up and be counted. We have the moral responsibility to lead a campaign to isolate po-

litically and economically the gruesome regime of Colonel Mengistu. I applaud the courageous efforts of many reporters and writers who continue to place the true story of Ethiopia before the American people. One such writer is John Lofton of the Washington Times who aptly describes the situation in Ethiopia:

[The article follows:]

NOT JUST ANOTHER FAMINE SAGA

(By John Lofton)

"The truth is shocking in its clarity," the article begins, quoting Jason Clay, an anthropologist studying famine in Ethiopia as saying: "People are dying because of their government. And what groups like Live Aid are doing is helping the government set up a system that is going to cause people to die for decades to come."

Then this article quotes Dr. Claude Malhuret, whose relief agency "Doctors Without Borders" was kicked out of Ethiopia for denouncing that country's Communist government's massive violation of human rights, as saying:

"Western governments and humanitarian groups like Live Aid are fueling an operation that will be described with hindsight in a few years' time as one of the greatest slaughters in the history of the 20th century." And this article says: "The reality of Live Aid is that it cannot accomplish what it set out to do for the starving in Ethiopia. It never stood a chance. And evidence indicates that it is actually hurting millions of people there."

Now, if this were the lead of just one more article about how yet another Communist government can't feed its people (and remember it's Communism that causes poverty, and not vice versa), this would be a strictly dog-bites-man piece of investigative journalism. And even if this were one more article about how the brutal, savage Communist government of Ethiopia is forcibly starving millions, this would still not be an unprecedented story.

But what makes this article, written by Robert Keating, so newsworthy is that it appears in the July issue of *Spin*, a youth-oriented *Rolling Stone*-type monthly magazine whose editor, design director, and publisher is Bob Guccione Jr., the son of Bob Guccione Sr., who publishes *Penthouse* magazine.

And what a commendable and courageous article Mr. Keating has written. It demonstrates beyond a shadow of a doubt that the much ballyhood brainchild of one Bob Geldorf, the internationally televised Live Aid concert—regardless of its good intentions—was and is a sickening human tragedy on a massive scale.

For example, quoting knowledgeable sources, it reports:

That "the single greatest obstacle to feeding famine victims is the Ethiopian government" which has confiscated tons of food transported by Live Aid "to pay its army in grain or to trade for arms from the Russians."

That, according to anthropologist Bonnie Holcomb, "for every person saved in front of the camera, getting food and moving from a desperate situation to smiling and playing Frisbee, there are a lot of other things in motion behind the scenes. And the relief groups are totally irresponsible for not finding them out."

That, according to U.S. intelligence sources, troops of the Communist Ethiopian government "have systematically scorched

the farmlands, destroying crops and killing oxen, used napalm on starving non-combatants and employed chemical warfare and nerve gas on their own people."

That while to the outside world the Communist Ethiopian government portrays its resettlement program as an effort to save its people in the north, "in reality, it is a vicious and brutal plan carried out by the army, using food to lure the peasants to camps."

And that before being taken to resettlement camps, the victims are taken to a holding center to await transportation, a center that is disease-ridden and overcrowded, without latrines and with very little food. Furthermore, those who have escaped tell horror stories of having been beaten, been shot while trying to escape, and having watched their families being separated and brutalized. Those who don't escape from this holding center, it is said, are loaded by the hundreds into Soviet planes designed to carry 50 paratroopers and flown 500 miles to camps in southern Ethiopia.

Miss Holcomb, who interviewed scores of survivors, says: "People were crushed to death on the impact of takeoff and landing. They were suffocating, throwing up on each other, literally being asphyxiated. One woman was standing on a body she didn't know was dead or alive—but she couldn't move. Children had to be held over people's heads so they wouldn't be smashed. Women miscarried and bled. And then the army would come in with a hose, wash the planes out, and go back and do it again."

More than 600,000 were relocated this way and 100,000 reportedly died. Last spring, 70,000 people were being moved this way each week. Today, while the resettlement program has slowed, another plan called "villagization"—which will move more than 33 million Ethiopians, more than three-quarters of the population, to state villages—has been stepped up.

Miss Holcomb says that "aid should be stopped until the situation can be turned around. More lives can be saved by stopping aid."

Mr. Keating writes that the Russians are "the real force behind the Ethiopian government's war with its own people." And he reports that in less than 10 years the Soviets have given the Communist Ethiopian government a stockpile of chemical weapons, more than \$4 billion in heavy arms, and between 5,000 and 8,000 military advisers. He writes:

"But while the picture Geldorf saw was one-sided, it had other dimensions. People are dying in Ethiopia because of starvation. But throwing money and food at the problem without consideration of the politics that is keeping people and food apart is inexcusable."

And Dr. Malhuret of "Doctors Without Borders" compares Ethiopia today with Nazi Germany in 1938 and the Communist Khmer Rouge genocide in Cambodia in 1977, observing: "The situation is so bad that no one should collaborate. We must denounce it."

So, what do the Live Aid folks have to say about all this?

Well, from London's West End, Live Aid's Executive Director Penny Jenden is quoted as saying that since they couldn't justify doing nothing, "we're constantly making deals with the devil." And if in the long term, she says, that means that what they're doing is in line with the Ethiopian government policy then "that is something we can't afford to weigh our opinion on."

The only problem, of course, is that you can't do business with the devil because, as the Scriptures tell us, he is a liar and a deceiver and was, from the beginning, a murderer—all of which is being proven in Ethiopia with a tragic vengeance.

FOOTNOTE

But some of the major media who are obsessed with the situation in South Africa, where fewer people die in a year than are murdered in Ethiopia by Communists in a week, don't want to hear any of this. Bob Guccione Jr. tells me that when he tried to get on NBC's "Today" program and ABC's "Good Morning America" to discuss Mr. Keating's superb article, he was turned down. He says he was told by producers for both programs that they were not interested in saying anything negative about Bob Geldorf and Live Aid.

NEUROFIBROMATOSIS

HON. EDWARD P. BOLAND

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to talk about a disease which we know very little about, neurofibromatosis [NF].

NF is a genetic disorder of the central nervous system occurring in 1 out of every 3,000 births. In the United States alone over 100,000 people suffer from this disease which crosses all ethnic, racial, and sex boundaries. Each child of an affected parent has a 50-percent chance of inheriting the gene and developing the disease. NF is unpredictable and its cause is unknown. There is no cure, and no specific medical treatment exists. Manifestations of this disease usually appear in childhood or adolescence, though they can also appear later in life.

As a cosponsor of a bill to establish a National Commission on Neurofibromatosis, it is my hope that through research we can bring this disease under control. The National Commission would have 2 years to assess the nature and extent of public and private research into neurofibromatosis, and to develop a plan to identify the additional research needed to develop a cure. This approach will help focus nationwide attention on what is being done, and what needs to be done in the future to address this problem.

I am confident that through research and the diligent efforts of NF organizations throughout the country we will find a way to defeat this dreaded disease.

TURKISH VISIT

HON. DOUGLAS H. BOSCO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. BOSCO. Mr. Speaker, recently I had the opportunity to visit Turkey along with six other Members of Congress as guests of the Turkish Foreign Policy Institute.

Perhaps the victim of too many late night movies and certainly typical of most Americans who know little about this part of the

world, I had vague expectations of encountering an arid, tented landscape populated by turbaned men, veiled women, and an occasional camel caravan. What we found instead was a thriving, cosmopolitan center of commerce, a young population eager to learn the ways of the West yet proud of their own heritage, and a strong national sense of drive and vision determined to set a firm foundation for democracy, free enterprise, and world trade. The country is alive with change. Juxtaposed with the centuries old mosques, bazaars, and palaces of the Ottoman Empire are the earth-movers, steel trusses, and 10-foot cement pipes that will provide a modern infrastructure for this ancient society.

Turkey is a good friend and strong ally of the United States. The concept of old and new repeatedly comes to mind in comparing the two countries. Turkey's past goes back well before the birth of Christ, ours only a few hundred years. Yet our population is becoming middle aged, Turkey's is dominated by the young. Our democracy is now one of the oldest in the world, Turkey's one of the youngest. That we have much to offer each other in this leapfrogging of old and new provides exciting challenges for the future.

Our delegation was privileged to meet and talk with Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, head of the majority Motherland Party and elected in 1983. Joining the Prime Minister was Ogan Soysal, member of Parliament from Ankara and a most informed and trusted member of the governing party. More than any other single individual, Mr. Ozal is responsible for steering Turkey's economy toward a market dominated, prioritized, free enterprise system. According to our U.S. Embassy, the Ozal government has "completely reformed and liberalized the foreign exchange regime, abolished a wide range of controls on imports and exports, and reorganized the Government economic machinery in order to reduce bureaucratic obstacles to normal trade and commerce." These and other policies are proving effective in stimulating Turkey's economy. Real GNP increased from 3.9 percent in 1983, to 5.9 percent in 1984, and a healthy 4.9 percent in 1985. Exports increased about 25 percent in 1984 and an additional 10 percent in 1985. Because trade will play an increasingly more important role in Turkey's future prosperity, there is great concern amongst business and government leaders that the United States not bow to internal protectionist pressure. Our group heard two presentations along these lines, one from Metin Leblebicioglu related to shipping and another from A. Ahmet Kocabiyik on the subject of steel. Current moves to raise textile import fees in the United States are also of concern.

Turkey is making a major move to expand trade and attract foreign investment. The Turkish Industrialists and Businessmen's Association, founded in 1971, provides accurate, up-to-date, and detailed information to their counterparts around the world. Their Chairman, Nejat Eczacibasi, addressed our delegation, and we were most impressed with steps taken by the business community and government to make business opportunities in Turkey attractive.

Part of our delegation's focus related to United States' security interests and the crucial role that Turkey plays in NATO—Turkey was invited to join NATO shortly after Turkish troops distinguished themselves as part of the force protecting South Korea. Turkey's forces of 569,000 troops are second in number only to the United States in the NATO Alliance. Bordered by Bulgaria, U.S.S.R., Iran, Iraq, and Syria, Turkey plays a pivotal role as the free world's major presence in the region. Control of the Bosphorus Straits, through which must travel all Soviet commerce from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, puts Turkey in a critical strategic position. Our delegation met with General Yazgan, commander of Landsouth-east for NATO, and discussed a number of issues including the Iran-Iraq war, buildup and use of chemical weapons in the region, United States military assistance—\$615 million this year—and training and preparedness of troops.

A particular highlight of our visit was the opportunity to meet with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Vahit Halefoglu. This meeting encompassed discussions of Turkey's role as a strong ally of the United States, her participation in NATO and also recent attempts to negotiate with Greece over the division of Cyprus. The Minister's vast background in these and other subjects and his eloquent presentation left all of our group pleased that our own country can depend on friends such as Mr. Halefoglu and proud that our alliance is upheld by people of his quality. We were also most fortunate to be accompanied during our visit by Onur Oymen, a most skilled diplomat and Minister Plenipotentiary with the Foreign Ministry, as well as Nurettin Nurkan who proved invaluable in answering our many questions. Messrs. Oymen and Nurkan were splendid hosts, never once failing to provide detailed information on the many inquiries each of our members made, and also making each of us feel very much at home in Turkey.

Our own United States mission to Turkey was helpful and impressive in every respect. Headed by Ambassador Robert Strausz-Hupé, the U.S. mission is highly respected in the country. Mr. Strausz-Hupé at age 86 is clearly at ease in this important diplomatic assignment. As a scholar and experienced Ambassador, he is a true professional and is supported by others of high caliber. I might mention that the Ambassador is also a fine tennis player, with legendary skill on the courts. One young man who plays tennis as the Ambassador's partner was going blind in one eye until Mr. Strausz-Hupé personally arranged a trip to the United States and a successful operation that saved the youth's vision. Needless to say, such personal concern for others has made our Ambassador a most popular figure in Turkey and has won our country many friends.

Even after our delegation's visit was officially over, I decided to remain behind in Turkey. The warmth and hospitality of the Turkish people, the striking beauty of this exotic part of the world, and the excitement of a country on the move made it most difficult to leave. But I also wanted to talk with young people, to assess their views of their country and their futures. These discussions proved to be very enlightening. Without exception the youths I talked with have a positive view of the future

and they want to participate in Turkey's rise to prominence in international trade and domestic improvement. Over and over again the importance of education was brought up. We were told that of some 400,000 young people who want to attend the various universities, only one of four will be admitted. This country of young people simply cannot accommodate the vast number of its citizens who yearn for a college education. Most of these youths look to the United States as a shining example. Many expressed the dream that someday they could visit or even attend school in our country. On several occasions, I met young people who had already returned from educational opportunities in the United States. One young woman, Lela Alaton, daughter of businessman Ishak Alaton, even started a leather importing business while she attended school in the United States and intends to keep the business going now that she has returned.

It is my hope, Mr. Speaker, that the Congress always keeps in mind the special friendships we have with the Turkish people. For many years to come, I hope we will be strong friends in trade, in world affairs and military matters, and in the exchange of ideas, ideals and values that will strengthen our democracies. The United States can help many young Turkish people fulfill their dreams for a bright future through education. Just as our delegation was heartened by the strength and intelligence of those with whom we met on this wonderful visit, so we should also commit ourselves to making opportunities even more abundant for future generations.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE VIKING LANDINGS

HON. HERBERT H. BATEMAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. BATEMAN. Mr. Speaker, this week marks the 10th anniversary of the first landing of a spacecraft on the Planet Mars.

During these troubling times for NASA, it is easy to forget the many impressive achievements by this fine agency. Therefore, it is appropriate that we take a moment this morning to relive that exciting adventure.

Two spacecraft were launched from Earth in 1975 and traveled 440 million miles through space to reach Mars in the summer of 1976, the bicentennial year of the United States. They separated into two orbital craft and two lander craft, with the first lander craft reaching Mars on July 20, 1976, followed by the second landing on September 3.

Thirteen successful experiments were conducted which greatly expanded our knowledge of the Martian atmosphere and provided a monumental amount of data that continue to challenge scientific investigators today.

The success of the Viking project was due to the dedication and efforts of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, especially its Langley Research Center, the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, and the Martin Marietta Corp.

Mr. Speaker, I think it is fitting that we remember this event today and resolve to con-

tinue our support for the space program. I believe it deserves our support.

INTRODUCTION OF JTPA TECHNICAL AND CLARIFYING AMENDMENTS

HON. JAMES M. JEFFORDS

OF VERMONT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. JEFFORDS. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to join with my colleagues, Mr. HAWKINS, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. GUNDERSON, and Mr. WILLIAMS, in introducing a package of technical and clarifying amendments to the Job Training Partnership Act [JTPA], Public Law 97-300. When JTPA was signed into law almost 4 years ago, those of us who worked on its development agreed to try to provide the job training system we created some stability. Thus far we have all been able to stave off any attempts to change the provisions in the law, and therefore I believe have provided that needed stability.

After several oversight hearings and four staff forums, an apparent need has been expressed from the field for a few technical changes and clarification of intent. There continues to be no support though, for a major re-writing of this law. The intent of these amendments is not to make major changes, but to strengthen our original intent and to make accommodation for some circumstances which were unforeseen when JTPA was originally enacted.

These amendments represent a bipartisan effort to address the needs that have been expressed by the employment and training community. Of particular concern are the dramatic shifts in funding many service delivery areas have experienced from year to year. Service delivery areas [SDA's] are allotted funds on a sub-State formula basis. Although a hold-harmless provision was included in the law in order to avoid serious shifts in funding to the States, a similar provision was not included at the sub-State level. As a result, some SDA's have experienced up to a 40 percent shift in funds from year to year.

This type of uncertainty does not lend stability to the programs operated under the authority of the law. It was clearly not what we intended when JTPA was enacted. A priority item in these amendments, then, is a sub-State hold harmless. Just as the hold harmless to the States is not discretionary, neither is this hold harmless. Further, if funds are not sufficient to meet the 90 percent hold-harmless requirements, then all SDA allotments within the State will be ratably reduced. No SDA will bear a greater burden under these provisions. These provisions do not eliminate the concerns regarding the appropriateness of the basic formula factors, but some interim relief is provided.

These amendments address a variety of other issues that need clarification; specifically, using incentive grant funds to provide technical assistance and post-program followup information; targeting education funds at the State level toward dropout prevention, illiteracy and school-to-work transition; addressing

sales and use tax issues related to Job Corps centers; providing remediation as part of the Summer Youth Employment Program; and assuring that self-employed individuals and farmers can be served under the dislocated workers provisions in the law.

The Senate has already taken action on a package of technical and clarifying amendments to JTPA. Some of the provisions contained in this bill are similar to those in the Senate-passed bill; others are not. Therefore, I am hopeful that we will be able to complete consideration of these amendments quickly, so that these improvements to the law can be in place this fall.

Action on our part is critical, particularly with respect to the development and implementation of post-program followup data collection. I appreciate the willingness of the chairman of the Education and Labor Committee, Mr. HAWKINS, to work with the minority members in drafting these amendments. I look forward to working with him to assure that the amendments we adopt are a reasonable response to the concerns of the field, and continue to support the original intent of the law.

A TRIBUTE TO CRAIG WORTHAM

HON. WES WATKINS

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I take great pride today to inform this body that a constituent of mine, Craig Wortham, of McAlester, OK, was recently elected national president of the 300,000 member Vocational Industrial Clubs of America [VICA] student organization. I want to share with my colleagues the pride we of McAlester, Pittsburg County, the Third District, and Oklahoma share in Craig.

Craig is a senior in carpentry at the Kiamichi Area Vo-Tech School in McAlester. He is the son of Mrs. Etoy Holder of McAlester and Floyd Holder of Eufaula, and the grandson of Mr. and Mrs. J.C. Wortham of Savanna, OK.

The young man is the first Oklahoman to be elected president in the 20-year history of VICA and the result of the campaign and election were announced in late June at the national convention of over 10,000 VICA delegates in Phoenix.

Let the words of Charles Boyd, director of the school located in McAlester, speak here:

Craig Wortham is typical of the type of fine young people we have enrolled to the Kiamichi Area Vo-Tech in McAlester. All of the people involved with vocational education throughout Oklahoma are very proud to have Craig Wortham be our first National President from the State of Oklahoma.

Wortham's responsibilities as president of the prestigious student organization will include meeting with industry leaders throughout the United States to discuss vocational training of young people, as well as speeches and appearances before State VICA organizations. Part of his schedule will be coordinated by the national VICA headquarters in Leesburg, VA, my friend Perry Thoele tells me. A part of that schedule will include, we are in-

formed, a visit this fall to Washington and the White House.

I hope that when Craig comes to town, I will be able to introduce him to as many of you as possible. He is representative of this Nation's future, and we in Oklahoma are very proud of him, his family and his teachers.

AN UNFORTUNATE MISCONCEPTION ABOUT INDIA'S SIKH COMMUNITY

HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. DORNAN of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring to the attention of my colleagues an unfortunate situation in the Punjab Province of northern India. I say unfortunate because there have been various reports detailing barbaric accounts of bloodshed between Hindus and Sikhs. It appears that extremists on both sides have given rise to tremendous suffering.

Here in the United States we have read many confusing newspaper accounts about terrorist attacks, reprisals, and counter-reprisals. It is difficult for most Americans to distinguish one extremist from another. However, it does seem clear to me, Mr. Speaker, that the entire Sikh community is being unfairly swept with the broad brush of terrorist stigma. Clearly, to destroy the image of some 15 million Sikhs throughout the world is unjust.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, I am concerned about a backlash of Hindu sentiment against Sikhs which can only foster further abuses of human rights and suffering. For example, last year nearly 500 Sikhs were killed in rioting by Hindu mobs after the assassination of Indira Gandhi. Less than 1 month ago, some 25 Hindu paramilitary troops were charged with beating Sikh policemen and freeing Hindu militants from jail in Amristar, India. In fact, the Washington Post just a few days ago, on July 14, related atrocities committed by roving gangs of Moslems and Hindus. The article details an incident in which an angry crowd burned two young Moslem men in their hospital beds.

Mr. Speaker, the situation in the Punjab Province of India is serious and appears to be intensifying. Atrocities on both sides damage the legitimate interests and efforts of moderates. Let the bloodshed cease! I implore both sides to stop this self-defeating violence and urge this country to intensify its efforts to mitigate further bloodshed.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 672 AFFIRMS THE FISCAL YEAR 1986 SPENDING REDUCTIONS

HON. SID MORRISON

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. MORRISON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, today I voted in favor of House Joint Resolution 672 which affirms the fiscal year 1986 spending reductions under the Gramm-

Rudman-Hollings legislation. These reductions totaled \$11.7 billion in outlays and \$24 billion in budget authority and other budgetary resources, and were achieved through across-the-board reductions of 4.9 percent in defense programs and 4.3 percent in domestic programs and through cancellation of cost-of-living adjustments in Federal pensions and certain other programs.

This resolution was necessitated by the recent Supreme Court ruling which disallowed the sequestration procedure included in the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings legislation, and triggered a fallback procedure requiring a vote on the cuts. Failure to affirm the fiscal year 1986 cuts would have the effect of increasing next year's deficit by at least \$10 billion.

The need to reduce the deficit has never been more dramatic than it is today, with recent estimates projecting up to \$220 billion in Federal red ink at the end of this year. Mr. Speaker, we cannot continue to spend like there's no tomorrow, while all the time borrowing from our children's future to fund the burgeoning Federal programs of today. That is why I supported the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings legislation, which established annual savings targets intended to achieve a balanced Federal budget by the year 1991.

I believe Gramm-Rudman-Hollings has set the stage for the thoughtful reprioritization of Federal spending, which must occur in the budget process if we're to avoid indiscriminate across-the-board cuts. I would have preferred to avoid the fiscal year 1986 across-the-board cuts through responsible budgeting, however, the reductions having already occurred must be affirmed to keep interest rates moving down and continue the move toward a balanced budget. This vote does not commit me to future support of across-the-board reductions for the sake of saving money. I will choose instead to be part of responsible prioritizing with the goal of meeting necessary deficit targets.

INDOOR RADON RESEARCH AND ASSISTANCE ACT

HON. JOHN R. MCKERNAN, JR.

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. MCKERNAN. Mr. Speaker, today I join Representative YATRON and several of my other colleagues in introducing legislation which will define the Federal Government's responsibility in addressing a most insidious form of pollution—radon gas.

Radon is a naturally occurring gas which is colorless, odorless, soluble in water, and chemically inert. It produces radioactive products that can be inhaled into the lungs, increasing the risk of cancer. According to the Environmental Protection Agency, risks exist even at low exposure levels and, in fact, the EPA considers any exposure level to be unsafe.

High concentrations of radon are found in bedrock, soil, and ground water across the country. Because it is a gas, it is particularly mobile—able to move directly from the soil or indirectly, through well water, into homes.

High radon levels have been found in parts of the State of Maine, particularly in areas having granite bedrock. The health risks have been compounded over the past several years as energy-conscious homeowners have made their dwellings more air tight, resulting in a loss of adequate ventilation and, consequently, increasing the concentration of radon within many homes.

Addressing the radon problem will be difficult. Not only is there a dearth of information relating to the causes, effects, extent, prevention, and abatement of indoor radon, but there currently is no clear statutory authority or responsibility for coordinating radon research or for providing financial assistance to alleviate indoor radon hazards.

The purpose of the Indoor Radon Research and Assistance Act is to clarify the Federal role and responsibility in addressing indoor radon contamination. While the measure does not give authority to regulate indoor air quality, it does seek to codify authority and define the scope of responsibility for the EPA.

The bill outlines what actions EPA should take, including, a national survey, research relating to the causes, effects, extent, prevention, and abatement of indoor radon, technical assistance to States, dissemination of information to the public, and development of reliable and inexpensive mitigation techniques.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that this is a very important piece of legislation and I urge my colleagues to support it.

TRIBUTE TO W. PAUL MOORE

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I rise on this occasion to note the recent passing of a long-time friend and associate, W. Paul Moore.

"Mo" Moore was born July 16, 1918, in Lincoln, CA. In April, 1941, he entered military service and trained as an aviation cadet. Subsequently, he flew 86 aerial missions in World War II, logging 250 Combat hours. He also served in the Korean War and Vietnam conflict. In 1968, after 26 years of service, Col. Moore retired from the Air Force and embarked upon a career in real estate.

He moved to Lompoc, CA in 1970, and became active in community affairs at many levels. A member of the Board of Realtors, he also served on occasion with the professional standards committee. He was active in the Republican Party, and a member of the Retired Officers Association, the Air Force Association and the Vandenberg Village Country Club.

The passing of Mr. Moore saddens all who knew him. I know I express the sentiments of the entire Santa Barbara County community when I say that we were all enriched by his presence, and will be diminished by his passing.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the U.S. House of Representatives, I would like to extend the sympathies and condolences of me and my wife Norma, along with those of this House, to the family of W. Paul Moore and particularly to

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

his wife, Phyllis, more well known as "Phil", a long-time personal friend, as well as to his mother, Mary, his sons, W. Paul Jr., and Mark, and his daughters Kathy Coonway and Kerry Lynn Sills.

JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT AMENDMENTS

HON. PAT WILLIAMS

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to join Chairman HAWKINS and ranking member, Congressman JEFFORDS, in introducing amendments to the Job Training Partnership Act. This bipartisan bill represents a consensus of opinion on the Education and Labor Committee and should be adopted by the House in expeditious fashion.

The bill includes a provision encouraging the development of a remedial education component in the Summer Youth Employment Program [SYEP]. This bill is a culmination of my efforts to achieve recognition of this need. In 1985, I introduced H.R. 1090 to mandate the inclusion of a competency based remedial education component in SYEP. Eighty-four Members of the House cosponsored this effort and hearings were held on the bill on May 22, 1985. This year I revised the bill in light of these hearings and comments we received from all partners in the JTPA system. On January 23, 1986, I introduced H.R. 4054 to encourage a remedial education component rather than mandate it. Ninety-five Members of the House joined me in cosponsoring this bill.

The bill being introduced today incorporates three components from H.R. 4054: First, encouraging a remedial education component within the Summer Youth Employment Program; Second, allowing programs to be conducted during the interval between the participant's regular school year; and, third, providing a 90 percent hold harmless for the SYEP allocations to serve delivery areas.

The bill also incorporates a number of the amendments that I introduced in H.R. 4115 on February 4, 1986. These include: First, designating of service delivery areas based on one or more labor market areas; second, providing a 90 percent hold harmless for the title II-A allocations to service delivery areas; and third, prohibiting a matching requirement on grants from the Secretary's discretionary funds under title III.

One issue that this bill did not address is the growth in the number of service delivery areas [SDA's] under the Job Training Partnership Act resulting in a sharp increase in the number of SDA's receiving relatively small allocations under title II-A. With limited resources, economies of scale must somehow achieve a balance with the wish of the Congress for locally determined and managed delivery systems.

According to a study by Job Training Partnership, Inc., in program year 1986, there are now 62 SDA's receiving allocations of less than \$500,000, and 175 SDA's with allocations less than \$1 million. This is a marked in-

crease over the prior year, since in program year 1985, 35 SDA's received allocations below \$500,000, and 138 SDA's received allocations below \$1 million.

These facts are driven by the following statistics. In fiscal year 1982, there were 476 prime sponsors under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act [CETA]. Through program year 1985 of JTPA, there were 597 SDA's, while in program year 1986, there are now 627 SDA's, an increase of 151 over CETA or a dramatic 32 percent increase. To be fair, this increase is somewhat overstated since, balance-of-state areas counted as one prime sponsor under CETA, while under JTPA, they were broken up into SDA's.

JOHNATHAN BINGHAM, MAN OF CHARACTER

SPEECH OF

HON. PHILIP R. SHARP

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1986

Mr. SHARP. Mr. Speaker, it was with deep sorrow that I learned of the death of our former colleague, Johnathan Bingham. He was a special person and a special public servant.

The founders of our Republic were convinced that its success would depend upon the virtue and character of its leaders. They could only be pleased nearly 200 years later by the kind of Representative we witnessed in Congressman Bingham. He brought to public service intelligence, compassion, and idealism. His accomplishments have been recited and lauded here in the Chamber and elsewhere. They were certainly significant, and our Nation will continue to benefit from them. But we should take special note of the kind of man he was, his character, for that stands as a lasting example to us all.

THE WARSAW UPRISING OF 1944

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I am certain that most of my colleagues have heard about the heroic struggle of the Polish people against German troops in Warsaw during 1944. Now, however, new material has surfaced that puts this event into clearer perspective.

I would like to insert in the RECORD an article taken from the Polish National Alliance newspaper, ZGODA (July 1, 1986), which tells about a recent documentary that takes into account recent evidence about the uprising:

"BATTLE FOR WARSAW"—A POWERFUL DOCUMENTARY ACCOUNT OF 63 DAYS

To the contemporaries, the Warsaw Uprising remains one of the most controversial epics of modern history. Armed only with home-made or captured weapons, and outnumbered by more than 3 to 1, the people of Warsaw under the leadership of the Home Army (AK) held out for over 63 days

against the German troops and panzers. Their heroic goal was to liberate Warsaw from themselves before the Red Army came. Although the Soviet troops were only 10 miles away when the Uprising began, Stalin chose to delay his capture of Warsaw and to ignore until too late the pleas for help from the Poles besieged there. It suited his plans to eliminate the bulk of the non-Communist Poles before his own army arrived on the scene. Nearly a quarter of a million Poles lost their lives as a result, and their historical capital was almost razed to the ground. This was the price Poles had to pay for their patriotic and independent aspirations during the last months of World War II.

A one hour documentary, utilizing rare archival material (some only recently to come to light), as well as remarkable eye-witness accounts of the principal survivors living in Great Britain, has been recently produced. "Battle for Warsaw," directed by Peter Batty, a British film producer and author or the renowned film series "The World at War," is now available for everyone who would like to have this record of the last desperate fight by the Poles for a free Poland. If you would like information on how to obtain a copy, please contact my office.

VOTE ON HOUSE JOINT
RESOLUTION 672

HON. BOB EDGAR

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. EDGAR. Mr. Speaker, this morning the House voted to affirm the fiscal year 1986 Gramm-Rudman cuts—as my colleagues know, I opposed the original Gramm-Rudman legislation last fall, and, had I been present, I would have voted against House Joint Resolution 672 today.

Mr. Speaker, based on conversations between my staff and the staff of the House leadership, it was my understanding that House Joint Resolution 672 would be voted on about noon today. Accordingly, I arranged to return from Pennsylvania to Washington at that time. As my colleagues know, debate on the resolution took less than one-quarter of the time expected and the vote occurred at about 11:15 a.m. Had the vote occurred on time, I would have voted once again against the Gramm-Rudman cuts in:

Community development, mass transit, Amtrak, veterans' medical care, veterans' readjustment and rehabilitation benefits, Federal disaster relief assistance, guaranteed student loans, child support enforcement, general revenue sharing for Pennsylvania communities, Small Business loans and loan guarantees, energy assistance funds, cost-of-living adjustments for military and Federal retirees, railroad retirement, activities of the FBI, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the Drug Enforcement Agency, aid to Israel, food aid to nations where starvation is rampant, and Fish and Wildlife Service programs.

And prospective cuts in: Summer youth employment, meals on wheels for senior citizens, home weatherization funds, and Job Corps and job training for the disadvantaged.

I still believe that the across-the-board cut approach of Gramm-Rudman has an unfairly severe impact on certain States like my State of Pennsylvania. In addition, I still oppose the notion that Congress should shirk its responsibility to make the hard choices to balance the budget and instead make indiscriminate cuts that cause even more hardship. We're elected to make public policy, not watch it happen.

PRESIDENT REAGAN: A DEVOTE
OF KEYNESIAN ECONOMICS

HON. BOB TRAXLER

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. TRAXLER. Mr. Speaker, Leonard Silk's column in the July 16 edition of the New York Times is something all Members should consider. I call special attention to Mr. Silk's perceptive analysis of the Keynesian economic policies followed by the Reagan administration, despite its rhetoric to the contrary.

[From the New York Times, July 16, 1986]

ECONOMIC SCENE

(By Leonard Silk)

Every sharp break in the stock market following a long boom causes a host of investors to ask, "Can it happen again?" Nobody has to be told that the "it" refers to the Crash of 1929 and the Great Depression of the 1930's.

The current market break, which has carried the Dow Jones industrial average down by more than 140 points from its July 2 record close of 1,909.03, is no exception. The pronouncements of most Wall Street analysts and economic pundits are full of reassurances: there is no panic evident, consumers still have strong buying plans, economics has made great progress since 1929, the greatly expanded role of the Government provides protection against collapse, the Federal Reserve would never permit another drastic contraction in the money supply (the alleged cause of the Great Depression), etc.

But not all economists are so confident that it can't happen again. For one, Prof. Kenneth E. Boulding of the University of Colorado, a former president of the American Economic Association, finds a "positive probability" of another Great Depression and enormous unemployment in the capitalist world. He sees "ominous" similarities between 1986 and 1928: "the stock market boom, the debt situation, the erosion of profit by interest, the increasing burden of interest on the society, the unmanageable budget deficit, the cowardice of Congress as reflected in Gramm-Rudman, the Polyanna charm of the President, the overly successful and rather puzzling control of price inflation, the big shift which now seems to be taking place in relative prices (in oil, for instance)."

Likewise, Prof. Ravi Batra of Southern Methodist University finds striking resemblances between the 1920's and 1980's. In his book, "The Great Depression of 1990," Professor Batra observes: "Banks earned mediocre incomes during the 20's. They have done much the same in the first half of the 80's. Then, as now, the farm sector was highly depressed because of the loss of foreign markets and the low prices received by

American farmers. Then, as now, the coal industry was in the doldrums. So were textiles, shoes, shipping and the railroads, as they are now. Energy prices declined throughout the 20's. They have done the same so far in the 80's." Indeed, Professor Batra finds another depression all but inescapable, especially because of the growing concentration of wealth.

"One possible source of hope is that we do know more than we did in 1929," Professor Boulding says. "But in some ways we know less." He maintained that "economics has retreated into a naive monetarism, into the absurdly simplistic theory of rational expectations, into a blind mathematization and model building, losing sight of the real world."

Some economists warn that the greatest threat comes from the abandonment, by political and economic leaders of the major industrial democracies, of the principal lesson that emerged from the Great Depression: the doctrine, espoused by John Maynard Keynes, that to cure a depression and mass unemployment, government must act to increase the aggregate demand for goods, and hence for workers.

A British economist, John F. Brothwell of the University of Leeds, writing in the current issue of *The Journal of Post-Keynesian Economics*, finds it "ironic" that, at a time when the British economy and many of the Western economies are suffering high unemployment and are in need of Keynesian remedies, "the main 'remedy' being applied is the leech of monetarism, a remedy which undoubtedly has aggravated the disease, based on an economic theory which Keynes had struggled to overthrow."

The only country that might be said to have employed the Keynesian remedies of tax cuts, expenditure increases and big budget deficits—while still voicing anti-Keynesian rhetoric—has been the United States under President Reagan. American fiscal policy, reinforced by an expansive monetary policy, did work to lift the United States out of the 1981-82 recession, the worst of the post World War II period. And the American resurgence rescued the economies of Western Europe and Japan, raising the demand for their exports at the cost of a sharp decline in American exports and import-competing production. The heavy capital inflow, matching the American trade deficit, raised the value of the dollar to record heights.

But that solution to the worldwide slump is played out. The chronic budget deficits and trade deficits are forcing the United States to take corrective actions, lest the value of its currency and the stability of its economy be undermined. However essential this has become for the United States, cutting the budget and trade deficits will reduce aggregate demand for the goods and services in the world economy, aggravating unemployment in the industrial countries and jeopardizing the solvency of the developing countries.

In an ever more interdependent world, economic policies aimed at serving the interests of one country can play havoc with the interests of all. What is critically needed today are coordinated policies shaped to meet the needs of the world economy, or, as a growing number of economists warn, protectionism and other "beggar my neighbor" policies could bring another worldwide depression.

LYDIA C. BITTER

HON. BILL EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, many fine people serve on the staffs in Congress. Some come here as young people, stay a while, make their contributions, and then move on. Others stay and commit themselves to lifetimes of service to Members and to the constituencies we serve.

Lydia C. Bitter, my senior staff member, came to Capitol Hill as a young woman in the late fifties and served loyally, helpfully and effectively in a variety of positions until her untimely death of cancer this past Sunday.

I first knew Lydia when we were colleagues on the staff of former Congressman Bob Ellsworth of Kansas, back in the early sixties. We were good friends then and remained so over the years. When I was first elected to Congress she arrived at my office on my first day, saying she was there to help. And help she did for the next 6 years, until that murderer, cancer, took her life, still vital and vibrant, many years too soon.

Lydia's career touched the lives of thousands of people. Some of those whose lives she touched knew her and others did not. I wish that all of those who benefited from her service could have known personally how seriously, passionately caringly she treated their problems and their concerns. Her personal interest in the welfare of each individual was profound. She would frequently talk with me about the cases she worked on. Whether it was the plight of a serviceman trying to get home to his ailing mother, a small rural community facing the closure of its post office, or the efforts of a constituent to establish retirement eligibility in the face of missing records, Lydia had the deepest empathy. She could always put herself in the other persons position, and from that feeling and knowledge and caring I can tell you she won an awful lot more than she lost.

Lydia was an unpretentious person. She lived simply and frugally. She had close friends. She loved her Chicago Cubs and the Washington Redskins. She served nobly and well, and all of us who knew her will miss her and cherish the memory of her.

**SEA OF HUMANITY THREATENS
THE WORLD**

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 17, 1986

Mrs. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, our planet now carries 5 billion people. In a world of limited resources this is a staggering number of people competing for food, water, jobs, medical attention and opportunities. I invite my colleagues to read the following editorial which appeared in USA Today outlining some of the concerns presented by the birth of this 5 billionth child. The reasons for continued U.S. international family planning assistance are many and compelling and have been effectively outlined in this editorial:

A special baby was born last week. We don't know who the child is or where it was born. We do know that it was No. 5 Billion to join us on this teeming planet.

But even that numerical distinction was fleeting. In the few days since Little No. 5 Billion appeared, another 2 million babies have been born.

We don't even know if that baby is still alive. Chances are, the baby was born in the Third World. That means the baby has one chance in 10 of dying before its first birthday.

The world's population has doubled in the past 35 years. During the next 35, it will double again. Can we, the human beings already here, provide for the billions more soon to arrive? The evidence says "no."

About 15 million children under age 5 die each year because the rest of us can't get food and medicine to them.

Nearly a half-million women die in childbirth each year, many because they bear too many babies too soon.

A quarter of the world's families live in makeshift shacks. Half the Third World's city dwellers live in shantytowns. One billion people don't have safe drinking water.

The whole Earth pays the price for overpopulation. Lack of food, housing, and jobs causes political instability and social upheaval. Tropical forests are disappearing, grasslands are being overgrazed into deserts, and the air is being polluted by increased burning of fossil fuels.

Above all, the result of overpopulation is human misery.

Incredibly, there are some people who celebrate the addition of even more people on the overcrowded Earth. These happy-talk philosophers say more people create more resources, more opportunities for economic growth.

Tell that to the 15 million children who die each year in developing countries. Tell it to millions more who suffer from malnutrition. Tell it to the women who hear children, one right after the other, hoping just one will survive. Talk economic opportunities with the stick-thin men in Ethiopia. Tell the millions fleeing to the USA that the exploding populations they left behind are good for them.

No, on the world population issue, more isn't better. Many nations recognize that and look to us for help in family planning. Their leaders realize that education and birth control devices are needed to slow population growth.

But do our leaders realize that? Federal funding has been withdrawn from the International Planned Parenthood Federation and is being withheld from the U.N.'s population agency. Other programs have been cut. The administration is insisting that no U.S. funds go to any organization that has any connection with abortion. That makes no sense, because most of the funds are used for education and family planning, not abortions.

Ideology aside, people are suffering and dying because of overpopulation. It's better to spend money now on family planning than try to cope with the misery later. We must cut birth rates and ease the suffering of the 5 billion people already here.

Remember, No. 6 Billion will be here before we know it.